HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,865—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, MAY 15, 1903. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The Best and Most Complete Guide in India.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1903.
* M.L. CALEDONIA	7358	E. H. Gordon	16th May
* INDIA	7911	F. W. Vibert	23rd "
M.L. PENINSULAR	6234	A. G. Cubitt	30th "
* EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langhorne	6th June
M. L. INDIA	7911	F. W. Vibert	13th "
* ARABIA	7903	F. Leigh	20th "
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langhorne	27th "
* PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	4th July
M. L. ARABIA	7903	F. Leigh	11th "
* CALEDONIA	7358	E. H. Gordon	18th "
M. L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	25th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

Those marked † M.L. will call at MALTA, MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON, passengers for BRINDISI transhipping as above.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11-30 A.M. and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 7th May, 1903.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected. SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured. RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates. PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes. HANDBOOK, giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application. PASSENGERS met on arrival. BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks. KASES cleared or shipped. BULLION, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and FOREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	P. Ivellich	4,119	1st June 1903.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600,	Rs. 325,	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
a b FRANZ FERDINAND	A. Martinolich	6,045	17th May 1903
b CHINA	F. Mosca	5,400	15th June 1903
b SILESIA	G. Ghezzo	5,159	18th June 1903

a Will call at Karachi. b Will call at Fiume.

CABIN PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900, 2nd Class Rs. 488, Saloon Rs. 800.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued for Trieste, the Rh. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 8 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TRIESTE	E. Mocenni	946	23rd May, 1903.

For further particulars, regarding Passages apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Steamer House, 51, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 1st May, 1903.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Marcantetti	4th June 1903
OCEANIEN	4,239	Guiguss	2nd July 1903.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Dupuy Fromy	30th July 1903.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Mart. times, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON TONKIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S.S. "ERNEST SIMONS," 5,707 tons, Captain Dupuy Fromy, to sail on or about the 27th May, 1903.
For further particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 37, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NOTICE.

THOSE SUBSCRIBERS who have been hitherto SUPPLIED with the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" through the Cosmopolitan Library, can have the paper by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & CO., 19, Hornby Road, 3rd Floor, Fort, or the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Head Office.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 15th May, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "GOALPARA," 2,147 tons, on TUESDAY, the 19th May, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porbunder, Cutch Mandvie, Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein and Bushire, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE AND BUSRAH.

S.S. "KATORIA," 1,127 tons, on THURSDAY, 21st May, at 10 a.m.

FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, AND DURBAN.

S.S. "NEVASA," 2,998 tons, on or about MONDAY, 25th May.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 14th May, 1903. Agents.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full Information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning via Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

For Freight, Passage or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 14th May, 1903.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Doc. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	16th May, 1903.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th June, 1903.
Doc. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th July, 1903.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 185
Return tickets available 2 years	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 800; 2nd Class, Rs. 600. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

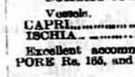
BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
CAPRI	6,000	G. Beletto	16th May 1903.
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Maganzini	17th June 1903.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO, Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 2

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)
BOMBAY—AFRICA.



THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
S.S. SOMALI	2,655	Birch	10th June.
S.S. REICHSTAG	2,085	Oswald	23rd June.

Taking Passengers and Cargo for ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, and all Eastern and Southern Ports of AFRICA up to CAPE TOWN.

For Rates and Particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
Agent.
24, Medow Street, Bombay, 13th May, 1903.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections. A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of
VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI.
Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,
KALKADEVI ROAD. BOMBAY

MEDICAL GALVANISM

HAS CONQUERED some of the most obstinate complaints after all other remedies have failed.

HALES IMPROVED ELECTRIC BELTS and BATTERIES, for wearing next the body without blistering or injuring the skin. These appliances are

PERFECT GENERATORS OF ELECTRICITY and are most comfortable in wear.

PRICE ONE GUINEA.

RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO and GOUT are specially RELIEVED by this Powerful Agent.

ELECTRIC BELT and SUSPENSOR, price 25s. for MEN, for VARICOCELE, Nervous DEBILITY and EXHAUSTION, &c.

PAMPHLETS GRATIS, CONSULTATIONS FREE.

HALE AND SON, MEDICAL GALVANISTS,
105 REGENT STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND

A NEW DEPARTURE.

THE WEST END WATCH COMPANY, whose retail business in Watches has until now been confined to the sale of Watches and Clocks of their own manufacture, and bearing their widely-known trade mark, have now opened a new department for the sale of GOLD JEWELLERY of English and Continental Manufacture.

They have now on view at their New Premises, at 11, Hornby Road, a splendid selection of Jewellery of excellent taste and perfect workmanship, which has been selected on the spot in the best manufacturing centres of Europe by a member of the Firm.

THE STOCK COMPRISES

DIAMOND, PEARL AND FANCY STONE NECKLETS, PENDANTS, BROOCHES, RINGS; GEM SET AND PLAIN GOLD BRACELETS, BANGLES, BROOCHES, SAFETY PINS; MUFF CHAINS in a VARIETY of DESIGNS, PLAIN GOLD and GEM SET; ARTISTIC SILVERWARE SUITABLE for PRESENTS, TABLEWARE, TOILET ARTICLES, CARD CASES, CIGARETTE CASES, MATCH BOXES, etc.

Prices will be found extremely moderate, as the WEST END WATCH COMPANY have determined to adhere to the same system of business which has popularised their Watches. All goods are marked in plain figures at net cash prices. The West End Watch Company do not open any credit accounts, and are prepared to offer to cash buyers the full advantage of purchasing at rates which cannot be equalled by firms which have to face the risks and extra incidental to businesses conducted on credit lines.

The West End Watch Company invite the Public of Bombay to call and inspect their Stock. Visitors may do so without being importuned to purchase, and all enquiries will receive their careful consideration.

WEST END WATCH COMPANY,
11, HORNBY ROAD, FORT.
(OPPOSITE THE BOMBAY POST OFFICE.)

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS.

REAL HAVANA CIGARS

We have arranged for the regular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the

FINEST

HAVANA TOBACCO

Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices :—

"MULETA" Principes
4 5/8 inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 3/4 inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's.

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 1/8 inches. Rs. 22-1 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Graciosos
3 1/2 inches. Rs 13-4 per 100 in. 50's.
Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

GOOD NILGIRI COFFEE.
DIRECT FROM THE CURING WORKS.

TRADE S. & CO. MARK

	Rs.	a.
30 lbs. Small Coffee delivered free at any Railway Station between Coimbatore and Bombay	11	0
3 1-lb. tins Finest Ground Coffee, Red Ensign label, delivered free of all charges at any address in India—V. P. Post	3	0
6 1-lb. tins do. do. do.	5	10

FOR FULL PARTICULARS OF WHOLE and GROUND COFFEE and TEA

APPLY TO T. STANES & CO.,
COFFEE WORKS, COIMBATORE.

"CROWN" ORGANS.

A NEW SUPPLY JUST TO HAND.

THE "CROWN"	ORGANS have stood the test of time and hard use during the last thirty years.
THE "CROWN"	ORGANS are in the fullest sense Instruments of the highest order.
THE "CROWN"	ORGANS are sold on terms which are easy, and each style is sold with the absolute guarantee that it is the best that can be made for the Price asked.
THE "CROWN"	ORGANS are guaranteed for 10 years, a written guarantee being given with each Instrument sold.
THE "CROWN"	ORGANS have original and unique designs of hand-rubbed cases which gives them an elegant finish.
THE "CROWN"	ORGANS have a sweet, deep, mellow tone so much desired by true musicians.
THE "CROWN"	ORGANS are proof against rats. They are really triple mouse-proof as the bottom of case is closed.
THE "CROWN"	ORGANS have valves so made as to prevent squeaking.
THE "CROWN"	ORGANS are built of the best material throughout and guaranteed that there is no "Shoddy" used, like blotting paper and cloth, instead of felts and leather.
THE "CROWN"	ORGANS are built to stand the test of time and hard use. They will last a long life-time.
THE "CROWN"	ORGANS are made to wear and to give satisfaction in every instance.
THE "CROWN"	ORGANS are offered at Rs. 225, Rs. 280, and Rs. 360. Catalogue of details of each style will be forwarded on application to

THE SOLE AGENTS:

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

W. B. GREEN & CO.'S

APOLLO BUNDER RESTAURANT.

THE

COOLEST SPOT

IN BOMBAY.

BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS & DINNERS

TABLE D'HOTE or A LA CARTE.

served till 8-45 P.M.

SPECIAL LADIES ROOM FOR LIGHT REFRESHMENTS.

ICE CREAMS, CAKES, THE LATEST AMERICAN DRINKS.

THE BAND OF THE XXIII BOMBAY RIFLES

PLAYS EVERY WEDNESDAY EVENING from 7 to 9 o'clock.

BECK & CO'S KAISER BREWERY
"KEY" MARK PILSENER BEER.
LIGHT, PURE, WHOLESOME.

HADENFELDT & CO., CALCUTTA
SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS IN INDIA.

WHOLESALE AGENTS:

H. J. RUSTOMJEE & CO.
KARACHI AND BOMBAY.
To be had of all Wine and Spirit Dealers.

MONGINI BROTHERS.
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS,
SPECIALISTS IN
WEDDING, CHRISTENING AND BIRTHDAY CAKES,
ARTISTICALLY DECORATED
FANCY CAKES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
FONDANTS,
ALMOND PASTE SWEETS,
CHOCOLATES, &c.,
MADE FRESH ON THE PREMISES.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
CRACKERS, FANCY BOXES AND BASKETS,
SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION.
ALL ORDERS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO BY THE MANAGING PROPRIETORS.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
25—27, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE
FUNNIEST THING ON EARTH !!!
GROTESQUE, AMUSING, AND ENTERTAINING.
EXHIBITION OPEN DAILY
from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. at
SOUNDY & Co., Ld.,
HUMMUM STREET, FORT.
ADMISSION 8 ANNAS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO ARRIVED per S. S. "HIROSHIMA MARU" from SINGAPORE, CHINA, JAPAN, &c., are hereby informed that she is DISCHARGING her CARGO in the Streets. All claims for Shortages, &c., should be sent to this Office within ten days after the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained. No Survey will be held on Packages warehoused or removed from the landing Shed.

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Nowrozi Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 12th May, 1903.

NOTICE.

DURING my Temporary Absence from Bombay Captain W. CROWDER will act for me.

F. E. HARDCASTLE,
Marine Surveyor, etc.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co. beg to give notice that on MONDAY, May 4th, 1903, their WEST END BRANCH will be REMOVED from No. 45, PALL MALL, LONDON, to New Premises which they have erected at

No. 9, PALL MALL,
(CORNER OF WATERLOO PLACE.)

THE JIVRAJ BALLOO SPINNING AND WEAVING CO., LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at its Registered Office, Whiteaway Laidlaw Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, on FRIDAY, the 15th May 1903, at 3 P.M. to transact the following business :—

I.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Abstract of Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December, 1902.

II.—To declare a Dividend.

III.—To elect Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

IV.—To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, the 15th inst. to FRIDAY the 29th inst. both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
BURJORJEE RUSTOMJEE,
Secretary.
Bombay, 2nd May, 1903.

THOS. COOK AND SON.
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interests allowed.

DRAFTS issued. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS effected. PERIODICAL REMITTANCES, made.

STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold. INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected.

LIFE, FIRE, and ACCIDENT ASSURANCES effected and PREMIUMS paid.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

E. DUCKETT & Co.,
MONUMENTALISTS
OF POONA AND CARRARA.
"BOOKLET" & "COMPLETE"
NEW MEMORIAL DESIGN BOOK NOW
ON HAND.
Specialists in Monumental Work for India.
ADDRESS: EAST STREET, POONA.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35,
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE.

THE *Bombay Gazette* are bringing out a small neatly bound STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE, covering all RATES in 32nds, both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3 3-4*d.* to 1-4 22-32. The Book will, it is thought, supply a long felt want, as since the stoppage of the free coinage of silver rates have varied well within those given both for demand and six month's Currency Bills, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts.

To subscribers the cost will be Rs. 1-8 per copy To non-subscribers Rs. 2

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.
CAPITAL.
Subscribed.....Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... „ 15,00,000
Uncalled Capital ..... „ 5,00,000
DIRECTORS.
Mr. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
„ R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
„ N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
„ D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest :—

	Per cent. Per Annum
For 3 Months	4
„ 6 Months	4½ „
„ 12 Months	5 „
„ 2 Years	5½ „

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information apply to—
D. KING,
Agent.
Calcutta, 3rd February, 1903.
LONDON BRANCH :
GREAT WESTMINSTER CHAMBERS, S. C.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "HEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

PIANOS TUNED at Popular Prices by competent European Tuners. Pianos renovated to a condition as good as new. First class workmanship guaranteed. Pianos inspected and estimate of cost of Repairs submitted free of charge.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

BAEL FRUIT PRESERVE, manufactured by THOMSON and TAYLOR, is the best Household Remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Per bottle Re. 1-4.—35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

PREMIER CYCLES.—With the celebrated Helical Steel Tube Frames. All the latest features are embodied. These fine Machines are priced to suit all classes of buyers. Sole Agents: W. H. THORNS & Co., 13-15, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

TO LET.—APARTMENTS, at Hope Hall, Mazagon Road. Separate Entrance. Moderate Rent. Apply on PREMISES, or to SOUNDY & Co., Hummum St.

DELHI DURBAR ALBUM are now READY FOR SALE, at RAJA DEEN DAYAL AND SONS. Each Album contains 100 best selected Photos of most interesting subjects. Inspection respectfully invited at SOBHAG MAHEL, Walkeshwar Road, Malabar Hill.

SPLENDID SELECTION of CARRIAGE TIMEPIECES and CLOCKS, with and without Alarm from Rs. 20 to Rs. 100; quarter chiming Rs. 125.—CURSETJI CAWASJEE G. I. P. Ry. Watchmaker, 55, Esplanade Rd.

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order, and even now it works as if it were quite new. Mrs. L. ALMEIDA, Girgaum, Bombay."

EVERYTHING REDUCED IN PRICE.—Whole Stock of Boots, Shoes, Bags, Trunks, Harness, &c. must be sold before removal to larger premises in Church Gate Street. Inspection invited.—SUTOR & Co., Agents, THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT and EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Hornby Road, (opposite John Roberts and Co.) Bombay.

SINGLE AND PAIR HARNESS, LESS THAN FACTORY COST.—All reduced in price, must be sold before removal to larger premises in Church Gate Street. Inspection invited.—SUTOR & Co., Agents, THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT and EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Hornby Road, (opposite John Roberts & Co.) Bombay.

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50 Do.	„ 10 „	500
50 Do.	„ 5 „	250
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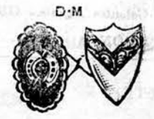
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PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
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27 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C

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Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin,
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Manager.

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PAID UP CAPITAL ... „ 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND ... „ 9,000,000

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The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balances if on sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 5,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, Bart., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.

SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
A. M. TOWNSEND. }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISC
CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Re. 1 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM,
Acting Agent.

7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

SOUTH AFRICA, 1899-1902.

MENTIONED IN DESPATCHES.

(2ND EDITION,)

Being a Complete List of Officers and Men of the Army and Navy mentioned in Despatches (with details of act for which mentioned, where such has been gazetted); together with a List of those awarded the Victoria Cross (with details), Conspicuous Service Cross, Distinguished Service Order, and Distinguished Conduct Medals; and of Nursing Sisters who have been awarded the Royal Red Cross.

Also List of all Honours and Special Promotions in the Army and Navy gazetted up to November, 1902.

PRICE ONE SHILLING,

By Post 1-3.

THE ARMY & NAVY GAZETTE,
3 YORK STREET, COVENT GARDEN,
LONDON, W. C.

NOTES.

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,

FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY

BY

TODARMAR,

Price Re. 1, Postage half-anna

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 12, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF HORSES.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 15th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Messrs. Abdool Rehman Mulji and Co.'s stables, at Ripon Road, and on account and at risk of the first purchaser, Arab bin Nazar—

1 bay arab about 14 hands, 6 years old, will make a very handsome polo pony.
1 light bay arab pony, 14 hands, 6 years, will make a good polo pony.
1 daple grey arab, very handsome, perfect action, 14 hands, 5 years.
1 very handsome black arab over 14-3, 6 years old, will make a charger or handsome victoria horse.
1 chestnut arab, 14-2½, 5 years, will make a handsome charger or pigsticker.
The horses are now on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 16th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Marine Lines, opposite the 23rd Bombay Rifle Mess, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, table and hanging lamps, mahogany wardrobes, pictures, pier tables, rich table ornaments, satsuma vases, brass bedstead, English safe, musical box, ladys and gentleman's bicycles, gentleman's hunting saddles, &c., the property of D. S. BATLIVALA, Esqr.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 16th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods—

AT 1-30 P. M,

1 handsome strong-built rubber tyred victoria in very good order.
1 handsome strong boat-shaped landau.
1 powerful chestnut Arab horse, 14-1, 5 years, perfectly quiet in saddle and harness.
1 C.-B. pony, 13-3, 5 years, broken to saddle and harness.
1 second-hand strong office shigram.
1 tonga.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 15th May, 1903.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF 300 CANDIES GUJRAT, CUTCH OR MADRAS CASTORSEED.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 15th inst., at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Dana Bunder, next to the Borki Tank, in the godown of Sha Napoo Nancy & Co., by order of Thacker Haridas Premji, and on account and at the risk of Sha Narsandas Rajaram & Co.—

200 candies Gujrat, Cutch, or Madras castorseed.

Also in the same godown by order of Thacker Ranchordas Heerjee, and on account and at the risk of Sha Narendas Rajaram & Co.—

100 candies Gujrat, Cutch or Madras castorseed.

A deposit of 25 per cent, will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF 100 CANDIES GUJRAT, CUTCH, OR MADRAS CASTORSEED.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 15th inst, at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Coorla Street, Dana Bunder, on the ground floor of the house of Canjee Rajpal in the godown of Messrs. Chilaraj Mataiya Kota Alaiya & Co., by order of Thacker Vussonji Dossa and on account and at the risk of Thacker Gangjee Shamjee.

100 Candies Gujrat, Cutch or Madras castorseed.

A deposit of 25 per cent, will be required at the time of sale.

Under instructions from the Administrator General, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms on MONDAY, the 18th instant, at 3 p.m., the effects of the late Mr. E. P. CLOSE consisting of:—

Binoculars, glass beer cup,jug with silver mountings, magnifying glass, cigar mouth piece, gold lookct, links and studs, old Maratni cancelled stamps, paper-knife, scissors and seal in case, D. B. gun by P. Webley & Son in leather case, cartridges, wearing apparel, cheroots, walking stick with silver mounting, leather trunk, deal wood cases, &c.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 18th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

Household furniture such as dining, camp,writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, sofas, easy chairs, cabboards, chest of drawer, camera with lense, English made from safe,

1 ebonized cottage piano by Rose & Co., in good order.
1 gold hunting watch by James McCabe.
1 X-ray, 12 inches coil with 21 cumpty battery cells, 1 large and 1 small Ray tube, fluroscope, register and stand—a good rare opportunity for medical men.

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor Mr. Bishen Dass Sohanlali of Amritsar,—

4638—7291 and 7291—2 cases, each 300 lbs., Imitation yellow Russia Braids.

By order of the Administrator-General the effects of the late Kanji Valubh, consisting of gold rings, pieces of gold chain, wearing apparel, &c.

AT 2 P.M.

Several gent's bicycles by different makers.
1 second-hand victoria with lamps.
1 strong pair vis-a-vis.
1 glass front circular brougham.
1 second-hand office shigram.
1 pure bred Persian hound, real shikari.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT MATOONGA MAHARWADA, NEAR THE RAILWAY STATION.

ON FRIDAY, the 22nd instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Pitamber Bhojraj, the trustee of the Panjrapol at Kutchkarai and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Adamjee Mahomedbhoy, in pursuance of a power of sale given in the Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 17th day of September, 1900, the following landed property, viz:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage or a chawl thereon and also a tank adjoining to the said land, hereditaments and premises situate without the Fort of Bombay at Matoonga Maharwada, in the registration Sub-District of Bombay, the said piece of land containing by admeasurement 1,680 square yards, being a portion of the land registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under new No. 854 and the adjoining tank containing by admeasurement 2,620 square yards, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under new No. 855, in aggregate containing by admeasurement 4,300 or thereabouts and bounded the said land hereditaments and Tank as follows:—on the east by the ground of Devkabai, daughter of Avaji Rajpal, on the west and south by the vacant Amani lands, and on the north by the public passage and with said two lands hereditaments and premises which are assessed under Municipal Ward F, Nos. 7 96 (2) and 7 62 (2), and street Nos. 1068 A and 1029 A, respectively.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Undersigned.

On SUNDAY, the 24th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Nawab's small bungalow and Tabor Nesbit Road Bridge, Byculla, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture of the latest design, cottage piano, plateduare, glassware by Treacher, crockery ware, folding harmonium in glass case, small Chubb's safe old China and Japanese flower vases, pictures, windproof lamps, Brussels and Persian carpets, etc., the property of H. DUNK, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

On THURSDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Forbes street, Fort, opposite Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Co.'s office, the valuable and handsome oliackwood and teakwood household furniture, plateduare, crockery and glassware, piano, ice-box, Singer's sewing machine, gent's bicycle, windproof lamps, Persian carpets, musical box, cooking stove, pictures, table ornaments, &c., the property of G. W. NOEL, Esq.

The property will be on view four days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 15th May, 1903.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,

Cheapest Dealers in

STATIONERY, DRAWING

AND

PAINTING MATERIALS,

For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc.,

RUBBER STAMP MAKERS,

KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE." the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS,

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinal Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional) Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUGGIST, London, Eastcod.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—an indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 2 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Cutch and all Booksellers and Railway Bookstalls.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, MAY 13.

CONSOLS—
2½ per cent. Consols ..... £92 7/16 = — 3/16
3 per cent. Reduced ..... £98 1-4 = + 1-4
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan ..... £108 = unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper ..... £ 85 7/8 = do

SILVER—
Spot in London ..... 24 4/8 = + 1/8
3 months hence ..... 24 3/8 = unchanged
Spot in New York ..... 54 = + 1/4

EXCHANGES—
Paris cheques ..... 25-17 1/2 = unchanged
Berlin " ..... 20'48 = do
New York Demand ..... 4'88 = — 1/8

DISCOUNTS—
Bank of England ..... 4 pr ct = unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills ..... 3 3/8 pr ct = — 1/4
6 " " ..... 3 3/8 pr ct = — 1/4
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills ..... 3 7/8 pr ct =
9 months sight Fine Trade Bills ..... 3 1/8 pr ct = + 1/8

RETIREMENT—
Day to-day loans ..... 3 3/4 pr ct = — 1/2
7 day market loans ..... 3 1/8 pr ct = —1/2

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £100,000,

Metals:—Copper Brasiers £73.
Yellow metal 6 1-2d.
Tin Plates 12s. 3d.
Bar Iron Belgian £5-3-0.
Iron Corrugated Sheets £11 2s. 6d.
Basic Steel Bars £5-5s.
Rubber.—Para Rubber, 3s. 10 3-4d.
Rapeseed.—Yellow Guzerat 35 1-2 May-June, Sellers. Tone firm.
Rapeseed.—Yellow Cawnpore 35 1-2 May-June, Sellers. Tone firm.
Linseed Sold 42 1-2 May-June. Business done. Tone quieter.
Arrivals.—steamers Turkistan and Marienfels.

In Liverpool—

Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet. Manchester firm. Total sales 18,000. Spot 6'09 Sold on speculation and for Export 3,000. Imports 7,000. Arrivals closed excited.

May-June.	June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
5'68	5'73	5'71	5'57
+ 3	+ 3	+ 3	+ 9
Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
5'07	4'85	4'76	4'74	4'73
+ 2	—	— 1	— 2	— 2

In New York,—

Receipts at the Port	8,000 bales,
Do. last year	9,000 "
Exports to Great Britain	"
Do. do. Continent	12,000 "
Mid-Uplands	11'55 + 25
Futures, month of July	10'58 + 40
Do. do. December	8'85 + 11

In New Orleans—

Spot	11 1-4 + 3-16
Futures, month of August	11 11 + 43
Do. do. November	9'77 + 19
Tone at close	firm.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills for Rs. 50,00,000 were allotted to Calcutta,
" 260000 do. Bombay.
" ..... do. Madras.

Rs. 20,000, at 1s. 3 31-32d.
Minimum rate received full.
Telegraphic Transfers—
Rs. 10,00,000 were allotted to Calcutta,
" 15,00,000 do. Bombay,
" Nil do. Madras.

Rs. 25,00,000 at 1s. 4d.
Minimum rate received full.
Total amount sold during week, Rs. 50,30,000.
Amount to be alloted next week, Rs. 50,00,000.
Extra allotments Bills on Bombay Rs. 4,50,000 at 1s. 3 31-32d.
Extra allotments Bills on Calcutta Rs. 20,000 at 1s. 3 31-32d.
Extra allotments Bills on Madras Rs. 40,000 at 1s. 3 31-32d.
Transfer on Madras Rs. 5,00,000 at 1s. 4d.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Wednesday, 13th May 1903:—

Cotton	7,463 bales.
Wheat	34,697 cwts,
Linseed	16,978 "
Rape, Ital and Mustard seeds	23,631 "
Gingelly seed	3,971 "
Poppyseed	5,511 "
Groundnuts	195 "
Castorseed	6,386 "
Rice	1,499 "
Myrabollams	4,251 "
Cottonseed	8,439 "

BOMBAY, THURSDAY, MAY 14.

EXCHANGE—Tone firm.

Bank T.T.			1s. 3 31-32d.
Bank Demand			1s. 4d.
Credit Bills	3 Months Sight	D. A.	1s. 4 3-16d.
Do	6 do	do	1s 4 5-16d.
French Francs	3 do	do	170
Marks	3 do	do	138 1-4
Hongkong	30 Days' Sight		124 1-4
Shanghai	30 do	do	174
Japan	30 do	do	151 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone easier.

Cash	... ...	Rs. 98-14
1st Settlement	... ...	Rs. 98-14

Money Market—Tone fair.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England	since 21st	October	4 per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do. 14th	May	7 do.
Bank of Bengal	do. 21st	April	5 do.
Bank of Madras	do. 21st	April	7 do.

SEEDS.

Linseed.—Tone steadier. Rs. a.
Ready 7 4
Forward 7 8

Rapeseed.—Tone easier.
Brown Cawnpore Ready ... 5 12
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready ... 6 1
Yellow Guzerat Ready ... 6 3

Poppyseed.—Tone steady.
Ready 6 12

Castorseed—Tone quiet,
Ready 21 8

WHEAT—Tone easier.
Soft Red Ahmedabad ..... Rs. 28 12 0
Club No. 1 ..... Rs. 30 4 0

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	Strong.
Estimated sales	15,000
Total imports	

May.-June	June.-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
5'62	5'81	5'79	5'66
+ 7	+ 8	+ 8	+ 9
Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
5'13	4'90	4'81	4'79
+ 6	+ 6	+ 5	+ 5

Jan. Feb.
4'78
+ 5

COTTON.—Local Market closed owing to the death of Girdharlal Tikaith Maraj.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 13,

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet.

Good Bhownuggar 4 8 32

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	92 7-16
2 per cent. Rentes	98 1-4
½ 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	108
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	85 7-8
Bar Silver	24 7-8

The sum of about £100,000 has been paid into the Bank of England

A HYBRID plant, which at the roots is putting forth potatoes and above ground well-developed tomatoes, is now in the office of Attorney-General Douglas at St. Paul, Minnesota. It was produced at the State experimental station by grafting a tomato vine to a potato plant.

THE Dover police have under their charge a little dumb boy, aged about seven or eight, who was found wandering at Dover Priory Railway Station, and is believed to have arrived by a down London train. He does not understand the deaf and dumb alphabet, and cannot read.

TO CURE SUFFERING ANIMALS.

A most useful Veterinary Book is attached to every bottle of Condy's Fluid. This Book contains instructions for curing most of the ailments and accidents affecting Horses, Dogs, Sheep, Cattle and Poultry.

In this Book eminent Veterinary Surgeons recommend Condy's Fluid as a certain cure for Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs, Broken Knees, Grease, Thrush, and Cracked Heels in Horses.—Scab, Foot Rot, Fly, etc., in Sheep.—Hoove, Foul in the Foot, Wounds and Sores in Cattle.

Condy's Fluid is made by Condy and Mitchell, Ltd., 57 65, Goswell Road, London, England, and is sold by all Chemists and Stores. Beware of Local substitutes. Under no having Condy's Fluid.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

FERGUSON—May 8, at Lahore, the wife of J A Ferguson, Superintendent, Water Works, of a daughter.
WELBY—May 6, at Kasauli, the wife of Adlard E Welby, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

MACDONELL—BRETHERTON—May 2, at All Saints' Srinagar, by the Rev C Tyndale Biscoe, James Sidgreaves Macdonell, of Morar, Inverness-shire, to Constance Clarice Bretherton, widow of Willoughby James Bretherton.

DEATH.

PEARSON—May 11, at 226, Lower Circular Road, Annie, the beloved wife of T. A Pearson, Chief Presidency Magistrate.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h 29m. Sun sets, 6h. 26m. High water, 1-24m. 1-12, Low water, 7-38m. 8-2s.
Fancy Dress Ball, G. I. P. Railway, Parel Gymkhana.
Jivraj Balloo Spinning and Weaving Company, Hornby Road, 3 p. m.
P. and O. s. s. India with English mails of 1st inst., due to arrive at 6 a. m.

A FIRE FROM A FLYING SPARK.—A bamboo and jhowli shed situated in Knote Wadi, Mahim, belonging to Muri Ghoshal, caught fire on Wednesday last in consequence of a flying spark from the fire-place catching the inflammable material of the shed. The fire was soon put out by the neighbours.

A TRAM CAR ACCIDENT.—In Hornby Road, on Wednesday morning, one Bukhshi Shaik Ibhan, in attempting to get into a tram car in motion missed his footing, and fell into the road, sustaining severe injuries to his head and ribs. He was removed for treatment to the Goculdas Hospital.

DEATH FROM SULPHURIC ACID.—Raf Gool Sherkhan, a Pathan and a stevedore's labourer, while working on board the s.s. Australia, lying in the Prince's Dock, on the 1st inst., received severe burns by the accidental bursting open of a case of sulphuric acid. He was removed for treatment to the Goculdas Hospital, where he died on Wednesday.

SQUEEZED INTO A SWOON.—On Monday evening information was sent to the police from the Adamjee Wyllie Hospital, of a man named Nathu Vuca lying there dangerously ill. Nathu stated to the police that Mianjee Sulleman, a friend of his, squeezed him so tightly as to make him fall down in a swoon near the Mandvi Musjid. Police enquiries have elicited the fact that Nathu was wrestling with Mianjee to try conclusions about their relative strength, when in attempting to lift up Mianjee, it is supposed, he must have overstrained himself and ruptured his lung.

THEFT OF ORNAMENTS.—A report has been made to the police that one Shamsudin Nazirudin, a Borah Hakim, residing in Mr. Adamjee Peerbhoy's Sanitarium in Queen's Road, left the place and went out on Wednesday morning. His wife also left it in the afternoon. On his return home, his wife informed him of the theft of ornaments and cash, of the value of Rs. 1,039, from some tin boxes. The police are looking out for another Borah, who lived next door in the Sanitarium, and who had abruptly left the place with his wife from the Churney Road railway station for Patan.

OBSTRUCTION CAUSED BY SPECULATORS.—Before Mr. Sanders Slater at the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Kalidas Jugmohandas and eleven other brokers or speculators were charged with causing obstruction on the Kalbadevi Road and in Marwaree Bazar. The Magistrate remarked that the roads were meant to be used for vehicular and foot passenger traffic, and not for crowds of brokers and their constituents, and for shouting out the ruling rates of speculative transaction. Such crowds caused an impediment to traffic, and must be discouraged from collecting. Each of the defendants was fined twelve rupees.

POSTAL NOTICES,—Mails for Singapore, China and Japan per extra s. s. Carri will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 a. m. to-morrow.—A mail for Aden, Egypt, and Europe, consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per Austrian Lloyd's s.s. Franz Ferdinand, will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to the Trieste Post Office at 8 a. m. on Sunday. Letters, etc., for Karachi and other places in Sindh will also be despatched.—In consequence of the monsoon, arrangements with effect from the 6th June next, late letters for the English Mail will cease to be received at the Apollo Bunder Post Office. These letters will be received at the General Post Office as at present up to 1-15 p.m. and on board the mail steamer up to 2 p.m.

NOTES FROM BHAVNAGAR.—Our correspondent at Bhavnagar, writing on the 12th instant, says:—The weather has been cloudy since yesterday. A report of heavy showers of rain having fallen at Sonosra and Rangoola has reached here. A flood has occurred in the Rangoola river. Three men were injured by lightning.—A nasty accident has befallen the Medical Officer of the B.G. J.-P. Railway at Bhavnagar. He was driving and the horse bolted. The doctor tried to jump out, but his neck became entangled in the reins, and he was dragged along the ground fracturing his skull. The Medical Officer of the Bhavnagar State attended him.—A temple of Shravak (Jain community) has been built in Bhavnagar at the cost of one lakh of rupees An idol called "Mahavir Swamt" is placed therein. It has eyes of magnificent rubies. The ceremonies lasted for ten days in a large and beautifully got up shamiana.

SEANCE AT SURAT.

Doctor Dinshaw Pestonjee wires to us from Surat:—"In response to a communication in the "Times" about blindfold driving, Doctor Dinshaw Pestonjee Ghadiali was invited by the elite of the European residents last night to allow of a strictly scientific investigation of a case of true psychic vision, and cheerfully submitted to it with his wife and brother Framroze. Among the experiments were the crossing of intricate diagrams, seeing with the feet and hand and psychography. The experiments were carried out while the doctor was in a deep sleep and absolutely blind folded. The genuineness of the experiments were tested severely under the personal supervision of the European Civil Surgeon of Surat. All present expressed thorough satisfaction. The experiments lasted two hours Dr. Dinshaw was thanked, and the company expressed the opinion that the experiment was marvellous and wonderful.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results:—

Wards,	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	2	1	4
B Mandvi, Chukla, Gomerkhadi and Dongri	5	5	23
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwadia	16	6	21
D Khetwadi, Girgaum Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mabaluxmi	0	0	3
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Pardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	18	20	11
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	7	5	11
G Mahim and Worli	11	14	22
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	9
Total	49	52	137
Total plague deaths to date	260,359	112,829	
Same date last year	45	43	113

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JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

PROPOSED HONORARY MAGISTRATES.

THE following memorandum has been submitted to the Government of Bombay regarding the proposal to create a proportion of the local Justices of the Peace as Honorary Presidency Magistrates, with power to try minor offences:—

In Calcutta there are only nineteen Justices of the Peace who have neither duties nor privileges. They were appointed under Act 2 of 1869 or previous Act and probably represent the survivors of a bygone age. All other J. Ps. in Calcutta are such in virtue of the offices they hold, or in order to carry on magisterial duties to which they have been appointed.

In the Madras Presidency there are only 174 Justices of the Peace all told all of whom appear to be Europeans and as it is specially reported of them that they are empowered to enquire into and try charges against Europeans, they are doubtless included in the total of 360 Honorary Magistrates that Presidency possesses.

It seems safe to assume, therefore, that Bombay Town and Island with their 530 Justices contains more people entitled to the titular distinction of J. P. than the whole of the Bengal and Madras Presidencies put together.

It may be that the number on the list is due to the desire of Government to have a large and representative constituency, for the purpose of returning sixteen Councillors to the Municipal Corporation. But it is a matter of common knowledge that all Justices, from one cause or another, would not be able to undertake work of a judicial or similar nature.

No general scheme, therefore to utilize the services of all Bombay J. P.'s now on the list is possible.

The only direction in which, so far as can at present be judged, the services of a certain number of J. P.'s could be immediately employed with advantage to the public and to the State, is, as foreshadowed in the Hon. Mr. Edgerley's letter No. 7365 of the 24th November last, constituting Benches of Honorary Magistrates and appointing such selected J. P.'s to be Honorary Presidency Magistrate.

Whilst recommending this course for the consideration of Government, however, it does not appear to us necessary that Honorary Magistrates should possess such extensive powers as they seem to have elsewhere in India. We do not contemplate the disposal by them of other than minor cases, and we do not think that the stipendiary Magistrates should be relieved of any duty in connection with all cases of a sweeping this description.

The work devolving on the stipendiaries in connection with cases of importance is greatly hampered and delayed by the enormous mass of petty cases they are called upon to adjudicate on, and not only are the public inconveniences thereby, but the efficiency of the police is, we are of opinion, greatly impaired by the manner in which the petty cases are at present disposed of. By differentiating therefore between major and minor cases and constituting separate courts to try the latter class under ordinary circumstances, there is every probability of obtaining better results all round.

The delay which in certain cases has taken place in the conclusion of important cases by the Presidency Magistrates has already had the attention of Government as is apparent from a Resolution recently issued on the subject. We see, therefore, no object in dealing further with this branch of the question at greater length on the present occasion.

With the treatment of minor cases, there is more to be said. We have stated that the present procedure in dealing with them impairs the efficiency of the police, and we believe such is the case to a far greater extent than has yet been recognised either by Government or by the public. Quite what harm has been done and is still being done by existing procedure it is impossible to estimate, but that we have come across the source of such mischief to the public as well as to the State is, we think, beyond question.

It seems necessary to adopt two changes for the disposal of minor cases, and especially minor police cases. One is the reference to the centralization of all magisterial functions in the Police Courts at Mazagon and the Esplanade; and the other to the hours at which such cases are heard.

Both the centralization and the hours of hearing are objectionable.

First of all the centralization. This means that no matter in what part of the island a petty offence is committed the police sepoys concerned, as in many instances their superior officers, have to attend one or other of the two above courts for the trial. To ensure a conviction and a four-anna fine a sepoy may have to walk as much as ten or fourteen miles, be deprived of his proper food and rest, and be put to an amount of inconvenience and trouble for which he gets no kudos and which he must recognize, be he ever so dull, are wholly incommensurate with the results obtained. A sepoy draws no travelling allowances and a four-anna case may, and very often does, occupy him to such an extent as to give him a continuous term of service lasting 20 hours out of the 24. And it must not be forgotten that the policeman's work is so apportioned that he has to start afresh every 24 hours, 20 hours' duty meaning a return to duty four hours later. It is to be feared that the after effects of repeated experiences such as the above are wholly bad, at least on the rank and file of the police. It must make them less alive to their duties and responsibilities and be productive of slackness and inefficiency. And it does not require a very vivid imagination to attribute to this state of affairs much of the zoolum of which there is so much complaint. The sepoy endowed with zeal and energy and a desire to do his duty finds that these qualities spell want of rest, want of proper food, weariness and disappointment. When an offender offers him the four annas which, after all his bother, is all the Sirkar took for a similar offence, is it surprising, that it is not invariably

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The Bombay Gazette
FRIDAY, MAY 15, 1903.

KARACHI AND SIND.

MR. H. M. BIRDWOOD gave old Anglo-Indians a pleasant opportunity of fighting their battles over again, when at a meeting of the Indian Section of the Society of Arts he read a paper on the Province of Sind. Most of his hearers were as well acquainted with the past and present of Sind as the lecturer, and could speculate as to its future with as much freedom. But pensioned civilians, retired soldiers, and "nabobs" generally "hear the East a' calling," and gather together, whenever the opportunity occurs, as much with the object of talking over old times, as in the hope of hearing something new. It is not the Indus which attracts them though Mr. Birdwood finds its charms so great. Those who know it best can soonest understand the fascination it has for centuries exercise on the minds of the people; and indeed for others beyond the limits of Sind, whose claim to an Aryan descent are not too indistinct its traditions must always possess a reasonable interest. It was the steady supply of water by the rivers of the Punjab and of Upper India which led the wandering pastoral Aryans to settle there as agriculturists. For a like reason Sind was invaded by the Aryans probably from the north, but also possibly from the south-west by a route to the south of the Baluchistan deserts. The Indus in the Rig Veda is described as the mightiest and most divine of streams, laden with sweets and dropping oil, a sure defence and a fort of iron, the lord and leader of these moving floods. The Indus, according to Mr. Birdwood, has lost none of its independent glory and mightiness since that time, probably three thousand years ago, and "to this day it is no light matter to restrain its endless vigour and vagaries and to apply its ample volumes as completely as may be to the public use and service." The Irrigation Department devote their energies towards the accomplishment of this purpose. During the past twenty years they have been engaged in the task, spending nearly two millions of money on it. The Indus is stripped of much of its poetry when it is cut up by canals and driven in harness. But this is a strictly practical business-like age, and even the mightiest and most divine of streams must be made to run through iron-bound watergates.

Apparently Mr. Birdwood laments that this is so, and apologises for the canals. He pleads for them that they are a civilising agency. The poetry of the Sindhi is pastoral and idyllic not epic in these days; their lives domestic comedy; neither tragedy nor melodrama. Mr. Birdwood reminded his hearers that at one time, not very long ago, travelling was not safe near the frontier without the protection of an armed escort. The whole country-side was infested with thieves, who, however, were glad to become honest men, and take up land for cultivation as soon as it was offered to them on the opening of the desert canal from Kashmor. So rapidly was the change effected in the character of the people that an English lady rode a camel from Jacobabad to Quetta without an escort and without harm. Seventy-four per cent. of the population of the Upper Sind frontier now support themselves by agriculture, and only in the Ratnagiri district of all Bombay is the percentage higher; the average proportion of agriculturists to the whole population being 59 per cent. of the entire presidency. Railways and roads where not existing before give the cultivators every facility for the development of their industry. Mr. Birdwood believes in the steady progress of this development and sees large things looming in the distance for Sind. Karachi to him is "the nearest Indian port to Aden and the Persian Gulf." It is to grow to "its destined greatness," linked by direct lines of rail with every administrative centre in India; "when Sind cannot fail to become the pivot of our whole Indian political system." In the prosperity and the progress of India Sind has now its share as Mr. Birdwood conceded, but when he says that any danger to Sind would be a shock to the whole of India and would vibrate throughout the British empire he merely states the obvious. But he had an object in view, which is to secure "the effective completion of the defences of Sind against every possible attack, whether by sea or land." He commended the subject to the attention of the Council for National Defence. The Council for National Defence has no doubt already given the matter attention, and has recognised that with the reduction of the defences of Bombay runs no necessity for increasing those of Sind.

We regret to notice an inclination on the part of Mr. Birdwood to build up Karachi at the expense of Bombay. There is consolation of course in the fact that the Society of Arts does not guide the Government of India. But it is in close proximity to the India Office, and in that department are men whose acquaintance with the East is derived from promiscuous hearsay. Some of Mr. Birdwood's remarks, therefore, will be strongly disapproved by Bombay readers by whom Karachi is at best regarded as a branch of the Bombay establishment, a place of sub-offices, of which the head-quarters are to be found in Bombay. Mr. Birdwood would have Karachi the trooping port of India notwithstanding all the arrangements at Bombay. He would have the necessary equipment secured now, in time of peace, fully believing that, in the event of a war involving India, Karachi would certainly be the trooping port. It was by listening to advice of the kind, of well-meaning individuals, lacking, alas, the very information most desirable that Obbia was fixed upon as the trooping port for the Somaliland expeditionary force, with the consequence that thousands of pounds were practically thrown into the sea. Develop Karachi as much as you will, so far as it is capable of development. But let the operations be planned and conducted by men thoroughly acquainted with the capabilities of the place and having full knowledge of the circumstances which led their predecessors to the conclusion that Karachi was unsuited to these arrangements in times gone by. The day will doubtless come when Karachi will receive the mails for Sind and the Punjab, when the bags will be divided at Aden, and those for Bengal, Madras, and every other part of India be sent to Bombay. We believe the change will be made at no far distant date, as the work of sorting letters for all India on board the mail-steamers has become so heavy as to be almost impracticable. But beyond that it is useless to urge that Karachi is so many miles nearer Aden. Currents and cross seas more than counterbalance that advantage. There is no occasion for immediate alarm however. Karachi will not displace Bombay within the life-time of any living man, let her friends agitate never so earnestly.

THE HEALTH OF THE CITY. A MOST satisfactory decline in the plague mortality has brought the vital statistics for the past week to within measurable distance of normal conditions for the time of the year. The aggregate total of deaths in Bombay City last week was 943, as against 1,340 during the previous week, and 1,747 a fortnight ago. The decline on the seven days then was 397, the greater part of this figure being due to a decrease in plague and other epidemic diseases. The city, indeed, is assuming a state of health which may be regarded as in every way satisfactory apart from the continued existence of the plague. The death-roll during the corresponding week of last year was 917, but it has to be remembered that there were 141 more deaths last week than during the same week last year from plague, small-pox, and measles. The state of the general health of the city appears all the more satisfactory when compared with the usual state of affairs during this period in the past five years. The average mortality has been 1,147, or 203 more than last week. The frightfully abnormal state of the city's health during the last two months is emphasised by the fact that a decline of 26·6 in the mille rate is possible during one week. This decrease in itself is equivalent to the mortality of an exceptionally unhealthy city in Great Britain. The plague figures now begin to assume a satisfactory aspect, and could the disease be uprooted from some of the more insanitary portions of the native town the total of the deaths from the disease would be altogether insufficient. Thus although every other district of the city records a mortality of less than forty from plague Worli still returns a figure which is as high as 79, and the death rate for that part of the town is 133·45, more than double that of the mean rate for the whole city. Plague still maintains a certain amount of its former virulence in Byculla where there were 37 deaths last week, and in Mahim where 32 fatal cases occurred. No other district, however, recorded a higher total than 26, and there is a hope foreshadowed in the figures that in another seven days, unless an unusual recrudescence occurs, several districts will be able to congratulate themselves for the first time since the advent of the last cold season upon a clean sheet. Last year there were 341 deaths from the disease during the corresponding week, and the mean for same period in the last five years was 307, the epidemic, therefore, has all but lost the unusual malignancy which has characterised it during the last few months. There is also a decline in the case of the small-pox epidemic. Last week there were 52 deaths as against 88 in the previous seven days, and there are signs that this disease has also reached the crisis of its virulence. Measles also shows another decline, and the mortality from fevers is remarkably low, only 33 deaths having occurred as against 50 last year and an average death roll of 142. The satisfactory state of the city's health so far as diseases of the respiratory organs are concerned is another cause for congratulation. Amongst the Jains the mortality still remains excessive, although a tendency towards improvement is noticeable. Last week the death-rate amongst the community was 120·43. There were seven deaths amongst the Europeans who again escaped the fatal effects of plague and small-pox. The death-rate amongst the community was 29·65.

CROPS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY. No rain fell in Gujarat, the Deccan, or the Konkan during the past seven days although Sind and the Southern Mahratta Country report a few light showers. In one or two districts the rabi harvest has still to be gathered in, but as a rule it is practically completed. In Sind the crops have been gathered in, except in the Upper Sind Frontier where the harvest still continues. Slight injury to the adhava crops has been committed by insects in Karachi, but elsewhere throughout the province admirable conditions prevail. In Gujerat the standing summer crops are now being irrigated, and all are in good condition. Cotton picking is in progress in Ahmedabad, Surat, and Broach, and in the latter district the harvesting of wheat and jowari continues. Sugar-cane is doing well throughout Gujerat, and there seems to be a plentiful water supply. In the Konkan cultivators have now completed their harvest and they are still engaged with the collection and the burning of rab materials. In Khandesh preparations for the kharif crop have commenced. Conditions on the Deccan remain unaltered. Generally cultivators are preparing for kharif cultivation. There are complaints in some parts of Ahmednagar that the supply of water is insufficient. The threshing of wheat and gram is now completed, though some cultivators are still directing their attention to the threshing of jowari. Satara agriculturists are engaged with the pressing and crushing of sugar-cane. In Bijapur half an inch of rain fell during the week. In Belgaum the fall amounted to over an inch, and in Dharwar some districts received nearly two inches and a half. Locusts have slightly damaged the sugar-cane and garden crops in Belgaum, and they have also appeared in Dharwar, although in that district no rain is reported. There was slight rain also in Kanara, and in other parts of the presidency there seems to be a plentiful supply of water. The variations in the prices of food grains during the week were insignificant. As a rule where any change occurred a tendency for the prices to fall was exhibited. Throughout the presidency cultivators report that the condition of agricultural stock is all that could be desired.

COUNTY CRICKET. FROM a Reuter's telegram published to-day it will be seen that Sussex, Lancashire, and Nottinghamshire, three counties which were well up in the county championship table last year, have started the season successfully, having defeated Worcestershire, Leicestershire, and Derbyshire, respectively. Surrey, who last week in their opening match in the county championship contest had sustained a defeat at the hands of Warwickshire at the Oval, failed to obtain their revenge in the return match at Birmingham which ended in a draw. As the match against Hampshire at the Oval had to be abandoned at an early stage of the game Surrey's chances of figuring high up in the table this year can hardly be described as promising. The three victorious counties gained their victories by fairly substantial margins, Sussex winning by 163 runs, Lancashire by 108 runs, and Notts by six wickets. Reuter does not wire the totals, but we imagine the meeting between Lancashire and Leicestershire must have been productive of some interesting cricket, the latter team being strengthened this year by the inclusion of Mr. V. F. S. Crawford, erstwhile of Surrey, and Gill, whose defection from the Somersetshire team has caused some heartburning to the Western County. Sussex's and Notts' victories need no comment. Their opponents were at the bottom of the Championship table last year.

BOMBAY JUSTICE OF THE PEACE. THE Committee appointed by a meeting of Justices of the Peace some time ago to enquire into the duties of Justices of the Peace in other cities of India and in Great Britain has addressed a memorial to Government on the subject of utilising their services in some suitable way. The Committee suggests the formation of a Bench of Honorary Magistrates, and doubtless such a body would be of great service to both police and public. But the difficulty lies in the fact that Bombay has no less than 530 Justices of the Peace, the majority of whom, we have no hesitation in saying, are totally unfit for the duties that would devolve upon them. The Committee fully recognise this, though they do not say so in as many words. They confess that no general scheme for the utilisation of the services of all J. P.'s is possible. Wherefore they suggest that a certain number of Justices of the Peace be appointed honorary magistrates. This, of course, would throw upon Government the invidious task of selecting the particular men, and would lead, no doubt, to vigorous protests from the rejected. But the opportunity now presents itself of pruning the list, and Government may welcome it.

THE Bank of Bombay has yesterday raised its rate of interest on demand loans on Government Paper to 7 per cent.

THE usual hot weather tiger has not yet appeared, or at all events done any damage at Mahableshwar, this year. Not so the Motor Car. That scares tongas and tonga-ponies into the picturesque Mahableshwar ditch leaving fair ladies in the red, red dust of the roadside. The dangers of civilisation are as great as those of the unsophisticated jungle.

AN anti-Railway disturbance has taken place about 140 miles to the north-west of Canton. It is greatly feared that Mr. Howes and a party of foreign engineers engaged on the Canton-Hankow Railway have been murdered. American, French, German, and Chinese gunboats have proceeded up the river to the district in which the riot took place in the hope of being able to succour the party.

THERE is a story that, as Captain in the 17th Lancers, Sir Evelyn Wood invented a new Cavalry saddle, and forwarded it to the War Office for inspection. A polite acknowledgment was sent as to the package, and no more was heard of it. Years later, when Sir Evelyn was at the War Office as Quartermaster-General, he one day came across a parcel unopened, and on cutting the string found—his improved saddle!

THE Bombay Chamber of Commerce has received intimation that in response to representations made by them, the Directors General of the Post Office in India has now placed the Sind and Persian Gulf Outward Foreign Mails in the same position as the Mails of Calcutta, Madras, Lahore, and Burma as regards the detention of the outward P. and O. Mail steamer, and has authorised the Postmaster General, Bombay, in future to detain the outward P. and O. steamer for a period not exceeding 24 hours on occasions when the Karachi steamer conveying the Sind and Persian Gulf Mails is late in reaching Bombay.

THE Madras Planters' Labour Bill has received the assent of the Governor-General in Council, but the question of its introduction has not yet been considered. The Government of Madras are not anxious to push its introduction, in view of the objections raised to it by many planters. The Bill provides for the introduction of its provisions into particular areas, and the question has not yet been settled whether the Government will wait for local authorities to report that the introduction of the Bill is desirable in their area, or whether Collectors will be asked to report on the desirability or otherwise of the Bill being introduced into the planting areas in their Districts.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending May 12th was 943, giving a death-rate of 62·19 per annum per thousand as against 61·45 the corresponding period of last year, and 74·23 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 33 died from fevers; 425, plague; 52, small-pox; 21, measles; 1, cholera; 1, leprosy; 44, phthisis; 30, diseases of the nervous system; 125, affections of the respiratory organs; 36, diarrhœa; 16, dysentery; 37, still-born; 74, old age and debility; 7, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 33; Brahmin, 29; Lingaet, 6; Bhattia, 4; Hindu of other caste, 529; Hindu low caste, 97; Musalman, 186; Parsee, 27; Jew, 6; Native Christian, 22; Eurasian, 7; European, 2; Negro-African, 2; Buddhist, 0; other and unknown castes, 0. The total number of births was 229 as against 368 the corresponding period of last year, and 214 the average over the past five years.

THE medical officer for Stepney has reported that a man suffering from small-pox had entered the London Hospital and left after being directed by a doctor to go into the isolation room. He had come from Bath Hospital.

"WHOM the gods wish to destroy they first make mad." Lord Coleridge quoted the proverb at a mass meeting of the Brixton Liberal Association as a suggestion of the present Government's fate by way of punishment for its education policy.

IN PICTURESQUE ATTIRE.

GAY RAIMENT ON THE CONTINENT.

THE lament of an artist that picturesque costumes have vanished from the world, and that we live in an age of sartorial dulness and monotony, is, says Mr. S. J. Pryor in the "Daily Express," only true as far as the artist carries the comparisons.

Naples, Paris, and Venice, "once the home of the beautiful and varied in costume," have, as he says, degenerated, and it is a shock to arrive in Venice and be handed into a steam passenger-boat by a bowler-hatted gondolier. But the searcher after the picturesque makes the mistake of taking a tourist ticket. Everywhere that civilised transportation takes the traveller he will find civilisation's monotonous dress. It is even so in India, the home of sartorial splendour. It is one of the penalties of progress. "You are fortunate to be here," said an Indian Prince, resplendent in blazing colours and flashing jewels, to an English visitor at the Durbar. "You will never see the like of this scene in India again. All these gorgeous costumes are put on as reminiscence of a glorious past, and we shan't do it again. At the next great function you will find us all dressed in frock coats and silk hats."

But the traveller looking for the picturesque in apparel can still find enough to satisfy his heart's desire, even in very near Europe, if he will go a little into the by-paths, or even step off at a small station, instead of rushing through to the same London hotels and London costumes, now duplicated in all large cities, be they never so ancient. Nay, he may even find the picturesque in costume in his own islands. In the remote corners of Scotland the old swathed kilt, feathered bonnet, and tartan scarf still survive; and it is not very difficult to find smock-frocks and gaiters and wide brimmed hats in English hamlets. If the artist rushing to Paris to seek quaint costumes in Montmartre and to find only disappointment will stay awhile at Boulogne, he can go two or three miles to Le Portel and find fishermen and fishermaidens in costumes that will delight his eye and satisfy his soul—men in balloon like trousers and tight fitting, big-buttoned waistcoats and Pirates of Penzance caps, and women with olive complexioned Spanish faces framed in rainbow shaped caps of snowy frills big as an Ascot sunshade. A few miles north of Amsterdam he will find Dutchmen and Dutchwomen in all the picturesqueness of costume that he imagines only survive in Franz Hals. True his artistic soul will often be wrung by seeing a prettily plump Dutch maiden wearing a Delft blue costume, great gold spiral ear-rings in her ears and an ancient close fitting helmet of gold with a hideous last year's French bonnet perched atop. But he must not expect the perfectly picturesque except in pictures. But perhaps the most general survival of the picturesque in costumes in near Europe is to be found in Spain and Portugal, countries a little off the general lines of travel, and almost outside the range of the conducted tourist parties. Even in Madrid the artist will find much to delight his eye and charm his æsthetic soul in the black cloaks, gorgeously lined in scarlet, or yellow, or blue, which almost every man wears, and which every man who does dispose over his shoulder, or round his waist, or covering half his face, with a natural grace that is wondrous in its picturesque effect. Top the mysterious-cloaked figure with a broad-brimmed sombrero and the artistic eye has little to long for. It is a survival of old and less peaceful times that a Spaniard, wearing a cloak, always throws it wide open and back over his shoulders when he greets a friend. The voluminous folds, when flung around the body, afford a hiding-place for an arsenal of poniards. In the interior, especially on the high, desolate, and cold plateaus of the north the Spanish peasant to-day still wears all the glory of his picturesque ancient rags. Whatever else he has on he always wears a many-hued blanket hung somewhere about his frame. It may be folded and simply thrown across one shoulder, or it may be tied, sashwise, about his waist, or in the biting cold of the early morning, it may be drawn tightly round his shoulders and the end muffled around his face; but it is always picturesque. And it follows the usual rule, that nothing is picturesque that is not old and dirty.

Under his blanket he wears tight-fitting knickerbockers, held up by a red sash, or with a foot-wide leather belt, a waistcoat fastened diagonally on the right side, with silver or pewter buttons as big as a five shilling piece, his calves encased in leather leggings, stitched all over with fancy designs in white thread, on his feet big-buckled shoes, and on his head sometimes a sombrero, oftentimes a scarf turban. The shepherds wear coats of sheepskin with the wool outside, and sheepskin leggings over the front of their legs from the thigh to the ankle, like Buffalo Bill's cowboys. Occasionally you will see a landed swell with a scarlet-lined black cloak in place of the blanket, his jacket covered with chased silver buttons, and fastened at the throat with a knob of gold. But you are not likely to see many such opulent persons in the country districts of Spain. The peasant women wear bright petticoats and bright kerchiefs, but the least numerous and most picturesque wear petticoats of dark stuff, edged inside at the bottom with scarlet, or yellow, or bright blue. They turn up their petticoats over their heads when the wind is biting, and the coloured border frames their face and shoulders into a charming picture. Add to this that all the men seem always to have a three or four days growth of aggressive black beard, which makes them as fierce as quaint—and what more does your artist want? If the pessimistic artist will journey as far as Lisbon he will find, in one of Europe's greatest and most beautiful capitals, a very complete and satisfying survival of the picturesque in native costume. On the way he will see, even from the railway carriage window, all sorts of variations of the Spanish costume described above, but getting lighter in texture and less in quantity as the plateaus of Spain are left for the valleys of Portugal. He will see these costumes in combination with all that is most ancient in peasant architecture and agriculture. He will see Murillo's peasants laboriously scratching the red earth with Noah's plough, drawn by oxen that certainly came out of the ark. The oxen wear on their yoke a great mat of sheepskin, coloured blue—another point for the despondent artist. Of course there are plenty of tweed suits and bowler hats in Lisbon, and during the King's recent visit all fashionable Lisbon masculinity wore frock coats and silk hats, though the thermometer was usually higher than ninety in the shade. But occasionally you meet even a wealthy Portuguese gentleman, usually from the country, wearing the old national dress of tight trousers, double-breasted waistcoat, and short, much be-buttoned and be-braided jacket and big brown sombrero. But the poorer people mostly wear their old costumes. They mostly have to, for money is very scarce. The streets, the markets especially, are a kaleidoscope of colours. The women wear brilliant-hued kerchiefs and shawls and petticoats; and whatever else the men wear, nine in ten wear the national Portuguese beretta. This is a cap like a sock, or stocking, two feet or more long, of wool, and usually coloured bright green with a red border where it fits the head. But all sorts of colours are worn, and some caps have tassels of many colours. The cap is stuck on the side or back of the head, and the end falls on or over the shoulder. They all wear bright sashes, which bold up the most amazing trousers. One never sees one of the poorer class men in trousers all of one colour. They take a pair of dark blue trousers, put big square patches of light cloth on the knees, patches at the pockets, a circular patch round the end of the legs, and little patches all symmetrically arranged wherever else it pleases their esthetic eye. There is still much of the picturesque surviving, but it must be looked for in other places than big cities on the main routes of tourist travel. The great faces of the picturesque are the railway and the sanitary expert.

APPLICATION for the King's bounty in respect to triplets are becoming rather numerous from Lancashire, about a dozen having already been made this year. The latest forwarded is on behalf of a woman named Bury, a working man's wife of Little Lever.

THE other morning, in Yokohama, says the "Egotist" in the Japan Advertiser, I saw a first-rate instance of Japanese politeness. A youthful cyclist cannoned into an elderly pedestrian. Both fell. Both rose. Both smiled. Each dusted the other down.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

OPENING OF THE VICTORIAN PARLIAMENT.

THE STRIKE QUESTION.

A LONG MEDITATED REVOLT.

A FIGHT TO A FINISH.

LONDON, MAY 13.

Parliament was opened in Melbourne to-day.

The opening speech was the shortest on record and merely mentioned that the House had been summoned on a matter of pressing importance and that a measure will be submitted dealing with the strike.

Mr. Irvine, the Victorian Premier, in moving the second reading of the Bill to suppress the strike, declared that the country was face to face with a long meditated revolt against established authority, and it was going to be a fight to the finish.

The Bill provides for stringent penalties in the case of strikers.

LONDON, MAY 14.

Mr. Irvine's Strike Bill is a drastic measure but only temporary.

It makes the collection and distribution of strike funds, the attendance at strike meetings, and the printing of documents encouraging strikes punishable offences.

THE CORN AND TEA DUTIES.

THE POLITICAL DEPUTATION.

DEFINITE REPLY NOT EXPECTED.

LONDON, MAY 13.

It is thought hardly likely that Mr. Balfour, who will be accompanied probably by Mr. Ritchie, when he receives the influential political and commercial deputation on Friday, will give a definite reply regarding either the corn or tea duty, but the subject has assumed importance.

GREAT BRITAIN AND THE CONGO.

THE FREE STATE ENCLAVE.

THE NILE WHOLLY ANGLO-EGYPTIAN.

LONDON, MAY 14.

It is stated at Brussels that an arrangement has been concluded whereby Great Britain re-occupies the Lado enclave and King Leopold renounces all claims to acquire or occupy land on the banks of the Nile and receives as compensation a part of Bahr-el-Gazal.

The Nile thus becomes wholly Anglo-Egyptian.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 14.

A special cable from the "Pioneer's" correspondent, dated London, 13th May, says that it is announced in Antwerp that Great Britain will retake the Congo enclave, granting the Congo Free State compensation.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

A NEW IRONCLAD.

LARGEST WARSHIP IN THE WORLD.

A RECORD IN SHIPBUILDING.

LONDON, MAY 13.

The ironclad Commonwealth, which was launched on the Clyde to-day, is the largest in the world, and has been completed in ten months, which is the world's record.

COUNTY CRICKET.

LEICESTER BEAT LANCASHIRE.

NOTTS VERSUS DERBYSHIRE.

In the County Cricket match between Sussex and Worcestershire, the latter team was beaten by 163 runs.

Lancashire has beaten Leicestershire by 108 runs.

Notts has beaten Derbyshire by six wickets.

The match between Warwickshire and Surrey was drawn.

THE SQUADRONS AT SALONIKA.

LONDON, MAY 14.

The Austrian Squadron, with the exception of one vessel, has left Salonika.

PORT OF LONDON BILL.

The port of London Bill has been read a second time without a division.

DEATH OF MR. JOHN DAWSON.

LONDON, MAY 13.

The death is announced of Mr. John Dawson, the oldest trainer in England.

LOW TEMPERATURE IN UPPER INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 14.

An extraordinarily low temperature was reported in upper India to-day ranging from sixteen to thirty degrees below normal in most North-Western Punjab stations.

THE COFFEE SHOP CASE AT POONA.

GUNNER WELSH DISCHARGED.

POONA, MAY 14.

The coffee shop case in which Bombardier Welsh and two local tradesmen are implicated came before Major Leslie, the Cantonment Magistrate, to-day.

An assistant salesman of the coffee shop gave corroborative evidence, after which some other witnesses were examined.

Mr. Soonawalla, barrister, addressed the Court on behalf of the prosecution.

The Magistrate discharged Gunner Welsh, and the case was adjourned until to-morrow, when Mr. Kaikhusroo Ghazwalla, barrister will be heard for the defence.

COLONEL YATE'S ARREST.

THE INCIDENT DESCRIBED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 14.

The Government of India decline to give any details regarding the arrest of Colonel Yate, but the following appears in the "Simla News":—Colonel Yate was in the habit of continually crossing the frontier and going into Afghan territory for shooting, etc., and, although warned against this practice, he, being an obstinate man, refused to listen to anyone, and persisted in his indiscreet behaviour, with the result that he was at length reported to the Afghan Governor at Kandahar, who ordered that the next time he crossed the frontier he was to be detained, as in case of any accident occurring upon these unauthorised incursions a great deal of unpleasantness would be caused between the two Governments. Accordingly, the orders were duly carried out, and Colonel Yate was detained in the fort, all due attention being shown him. When the troops in garrison at Chaman, Sikhs, Dogras, and Poorbeahs heard of their commander's arrest, they wanted to break out of their lines and forcibly release him, as the number of Afghan troops in the fort was not more than twenty. The Afghan commander, however, induced Colonel Yate to write to Chaman and say that he was being well treated, and would probably be released the next day. In the meantime strong reinforcements of Afghans arrived during the night, bringing up the garrison in the fort to between 300 and 400, and thus putting all idea of a collision between the two parties out of the question, and saving what would have been a very grave and embarrassing question. In due time the Amir was communicated with and ordered Colonel Yate's release. Throughout his detention, he was treated with the utmost consideration and courtesy.

Colonel Yate also declines to be interviewed.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Commander F. M. Barwick has been permitted to retire with effect from September next.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Indian Army.—Captains Budd, Burlton, Campbell, Rawlinson, Huges, Birdwood, Kendall, Towis, Tottenham, Norie, Gilbert, Swanston, Wright, Seddon, and Tochhartmure are gazetted to Majors.

THE MYSORE-TELLICHERRY RAILWAY.

BANGALORE, MAY 14.

As in the case of Arsikere-Mangalore Railway project, the Mysore Government have intimated to the Government of India that in their opinion the Mysore-Tellicherry line cannot be regarded as of such importance to this State as to justify the guarantee of interest on the capital required for its construction.

THE INDIAN PENAL CODE.

A draft regulation to amend the Indian Penal Code as in force in the Mysore Province is now before the Government of India.

THE MYSORE AGRICULTURAL BANKS.

WANT OF WORKING CAPITAL.

ASSISTANCE FROM GOVERNMENT.

The Agricultural Banks at Chikmaglur and Saklaspur in the coffee districts of Mysore were officially found to have become greatly involved in difficulties for the want of working capital, and the estates on the security of which loans were made were stated to be deteriorating in value. The members of these two banks were authorised to procure loans on the security of standing crops for the annual up-keep, but this arrangement failed, as the loans procurable were either inadequate to maintain the estates in good condition or the loans could not be procured when most needed. To prevent further deterioration the Government have granted advances for two years of Rs. 60,000 from the Kadur district and Rs. 50,000 from Hassan. It was these difficulties which led to the appointment of a Government Inspector of Estates lately.

CHARGE OF FORGERY AND MISAPPROPRIATION.

APPEAL TO THE CHIEF COURT OF MYSORE.

SENTENCE OF THE LOWER COURT CONFIRMED.

In the Chief Court of Mysore to-day Justices Ramachandra Iyer and Meikle John delivered judgment in the appeal preferred by Ranga Row, late head Munshi of the principal Munsiffs Court, who was convicted at the last sessions of forgery of three refund vouchers and misappropriation of money drawn thereon, and was sentenced to four years' imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000. Their Lordships confirmed the sentence of imprisonment, but reduced the fine to Rs. 500.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

ALLAHABAD, MAY 14.

The Prince and Princess of Wales have been the guests of Lord and Lady Wenlock at Escrick Park and the Prince of Wales has unveiled a Victorian statue at Hull.

THE OOTACAMUND POLO TOURNAMENT.

SEMI-FINAL TIES.

MADRAS, MAY 14.

In the Ootacamund Polo Tournament semi-finals, the 4th Hussars beat the Mysore Imperial Service Lancers B. team by six goals and three subsidiaries to two goals. Government House beat the Bangalore Gymkhana by three goals and seven subsidiaries to one goal.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCES.

SIMLA, MAY 14.

Surgeon-General Gullury does not now proceed on leave.

It is ruled by the War Office that the men who extended their service with bounty under the arrangement sanctioned in 1901 are not exempted from further service in India after having come home with their units, nor are they exempt from posting to another battalion of the same regiment, relieving its linked unit in India.

Captain William Edward Skardon McGregor resigns his commission in the 2nd Battalion, B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Captain H. Hulseberg, of the 27th Baluch Light Infantry, is appointed Adjutant of the Sind Volunteer Rifle Corps, vice Captain J. C. Ross with effect from May 1st.

Major Adam Thomson, of the Poona Volunteer Rifle Corps, is transferred to the Supernumerary List.

RELIEF WORKS IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 14.

People continue to leave the relief works in the Central Provinces but still require assistance, the result being some increase in numbers under gratuitous relief. The total number of those receiving Government help is now 59,693.

CHARGE OF FALSE PRETENCES.

FIVE YEARS' IMPRISONMENT.

CALCUTTA, MAY 14.

Ram Lall Barman, who ran a bogus firm pretending to be Agents of the Calcutta Electric Stores Supply Association, and swindled persons in Bengal, Bombay, Madras, and Sind of various sums of money, was found guilty at the High Court Sessions to-day, and was sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

RUSSIAN DEMANDS IN MANCHURIA.

AN AGREEMENT SIGNED BY CHINA.

COLOMBO, MAY 14.

Newspapers to hand by the Australian mail contain the following telegrams:—

The Imperial authorities in China have sent a formal refusal to Russia's demands. China signs an agreement, practically ceding the sovereignty of Manchuria to Russia, to the exclusion of other nations.

Indignation among the American public against Russia's proceedings in Manchuria is fast rising and newspapers are publishing articles condemning in the strongest terms the arbitrary conduct of the Muscovites.

The Cantonese and residents of Shanghai have protested to the Chinese authorities against the intention of Wang Chun, the Governor of Kwangsi to accept French assistance in suppressing the Kwangsi rebellion. They contend that if the aid of France is invoked it will lead to the partition of China.

ANXIETY IN JAPAN.

PREPARATIONS FOR AN EMERGENCY.

Japan is uneasy over the Manchurian aggression by Russia. Supplies are being stopped at all seaports. Everything seems apparently to have been in readiness in case of any emergency taking place. Korea, it is said, will be the seat of conflict should such arise.

THE RIOTS IN TRINIDAD.

CRUISER AND TROOPS DESPATCHED.

Affairs in Trinidad are very unsettled. Further riots among the natives are expected.

In order to prepare for contingencies, the cruiser Retribution, stationed at Halifax, Nova Scotia, has been despatched to the Port of Spain. Two hundred of the Lancashire Fusiliers, forming a portion of the garrison of Barbadoes, are proceeding to the same destination.

GERMAN DESIGNS IN SOUTH AMERICA.

THE SPHERE OF INFLUENCE.

The leading Chauvinists in Berlin are urging the German Government to concentrate their efforts to obtain the recognition of the southern portion of Brazil as a German sphere of influence in South America.

THE SITUATION IN THE PHILIPPINES.

AMERICANS CHARGED WITH CRUELTY.

General Miles, the leading commander of the American Army, reports on the military situation in the Philippines, and affirms that the charges against the American troops of practising cruelties upon the Filipinos are well founded.

PLAGUE ON THE S. S. ORIZABA.

QUARANTINE AT PLYMOUTH.

On the homeward voyage of the s. s. Orizaba, a Native sailor was landed at Suez with plague. The steamer was treated at Plymouth as an infected ship.

THE SULTAN'S COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Edhem Pasha, the Commander-in-Chief of the Sultan's armies, who is ill, is succeeded by Omar Pasha.

THE CRISIS IN BULGARIA.

TREATMENT OF INSURGENTS.

MASSING OF THE ALBANIANS.

The Bashi Bazouks engaged along the Bulgarian frontier are ordered by Turkey to hang all armed insurgents they capture.

A large body of Albanians have assembled in the neighbourhood of Prishtina, in Macedonia, and threaten to attack the town and expel the Servian consul.

A train laden with artillery has been despatched to Albania from Constantinople.

CANADA AND THE PACIFIC CABLE.

THE TRANSMISSION OF PRESS WIRES.

Canada is dissatisfied with the Pacific cable proposal by the Dominion Government, that press messages be transmitted free over the cable during a period of three months.

The matter has been submitted to the Pacific Cable Board for consideration.

MR. RITCHIE'S BUDGET SPEECH.

RELATIONS BETWEEN ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

NEED FOR A STRONG NAVY.

Mr. Ritchie in his Budget speech, declared that for Britain a strong navy was a matter of life and death. He hoped the good relations between France and Britain would yearly become stronger. He was glad that some of our neighbours were inclined to cry halt in the matter of naval expenditure. He welcomed such indications.

The remission of the corn tax will date from July 1st. The Budget generally is commended for its simplicity.

TELEGRAPHIC FOREIGN SERVICE.

MAY 14.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, Perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez perfect.

AMERICA—Via Brest perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALASIA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA—Via Aden, perfect, Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.

Cable Paramaribo Cayenne interrupted.

Cable Cayenne Pinheuro interrupted.

Cable Puerto Plata Martinique interrupted.

Cables Dominique Martinique, St. Lucia Martinique Guadaloupe Martinique, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, interrupted.

Telegrams will be conveyed frequently by steamers.

Cable communication with Martinique is open via Lisbon and Cadiz.

Telegrams can only be accepted at sender's risk.

Code addresses should not be used.

Telegrams for Dominica are subject to censorship.

Telegrams in Code may be accepted for Crete but those in clear language are not admitted.

Cable New York, Haiti interrupted.

Military Telegraph line erected between Berbera and Bohotle in British Somaliland there is no line between Aden and Bihendala.

Telegrams will pass over the gap by best means available They are subject to delay and Censorship, and can only be accepted at sender's risk.

Cable St Vincent Grenada interrupted.

Cutting communication with St Vincent and Barbados.

Cables Balikpapan (Borneo) Kwandang (Celebes) and Kwandang Menado (Celebes) also land line Kwandang to Gorontalo opened to international traffic.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

The services of Mr. W. G. Clabby are replaced at the disposal of the Government in the Judicial Department with effect from such date as they may be required.

Mr. S. F. Ellis, Probationary Third Grade Assistant Superintendent of Police, Karachi, and Mr. A. H. Gordon, substantive (pro tem. Third Grade Assistant Superintendent, Hala and Riverain Police, passed on the 17th March an examination in Law.

Mr. C. E. Dudley, Probationary Third Grade Assistant Superintendent of Police, Khandesh, passed on the 17th March an examination in Marathi and in Law according to the tests prescribed.

Messrs. H. Stanley and R. R. Boyd, Probationary Third Grade Assistant Superintendents of Agency Police, Kathiawar, and Mr. E. E. Turner, Probationary Third Grade Assistant Superintendent of Police, Ahmedabad, passed on the same date an examination in Law.

Mr. R. M. Phillips, Fifth Grade Superintendent of Police, has been permitted to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Mr. W. G. Clabby acts as Superintendent of Agency Police, Kathiawar, during the absence of Mr. W. L. B. Souter on leave, or pending further orders.

Captain L. N. Beatty, 1st Bombay Lancers, acts as Cantonment Magistrate, Deesa, in addition to his Military duties, vice Lieutenant-Colonel A. Wapshare proceeding on leave, pending relief by Captain T. G. P. Lawrenson, 6th Madras Infantry.

Mr. W. Plunkett acts as Assistant to the Commissioner, Central Division, during the absence of Khan Bahadur Phirozsha Pestanjee Jehangir on leave.

Mr. H. Crawford, Assistant Collector of Customs, Bombay, has been allowed commutation of leave on medical certificate into furlough and its extension to the 8th January 1904.

Mr. S. H. Edwards, I. C. S., has been allowed an extension of furlough on medical certificate for four months.

Mr. H. G. Bulkley, Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue, is allowed privilege leave for three months, in combination with furlough for three months, with effect from 14th May or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

MATINEE AT PANCHGANI.

Panchgani, writes a correspondent, witnessed a very pretty function last Saturday afternoon, the occasion being the first concert of the season by the pupils of the High School. The usually sombre central hall was tastefully decorated and crowded by a representative and appreciative audience eager to test the musical training so carefully bestowed on the scholars from year to year.

The first part of the concert included a selection of songs and recitations by pupils and staff, while the latter consisted of a highly successful rendering of Samuud Rogers' Cantata "Daisy Dell" by the school choir.

Miss Ferns and Willi Melling, a senior pupil, introduced the programme with a pianoforte duet, followed by a delightful exhibition on the mandoline by Ena Base and Elsie Blomenstock, which, considering their youthfulness, was highly creditable. Gladys Fearn's tasteful execution of Kowalski's "March Hongroise" evinced both care and skill on the part of teacher and pupil. Miss Kimmins and Miss Ferns as soloists called forth much applause, while Miss Lambourne and the Rev. Mr. Williams, the newly appointed Chaplain, varied the proceedings by appropriate recitations enhanced by elocutionary power and feeling. But, perhaps, the part of the programme most thoroughly enjoyed was an action song "Meddlesome Matty" by the infant pupils. The children entered heartily into the various actions, and when they showed the dire consequences of inquisitiveness by a most emphatic "sneeze" the audience was overcome with laughter and loudly applauded. One little mite, Lily Lasham by name, deserves special notice for her pretty gestures and winning smile.

"Daisy Dell" occupied the whole of the second part, and the platform was filled with quite an array of youthful choristers. The King and Queen occupied chairs in the centre while grouped around were Heralds and Fairies. Kenneth McCormack as "king" gave his commands with clearness and precision, and Ethel Smith voiced her part with queenly dignity. The part of "Mother Grumpy" the evil genius who turns the sunshine of life into clouds by her groans and grumbles, was sweetly sung by Mary Evans, and the little fairies, Lily Lasham, Kathleen Castley, Ethel Traylen, Frank Reed, and Harry Skinner seemed quite concerned as she expressed grief over her hopeless condition. David Braidwood as "Tipitiwidgit" gave good promise of future platform ability.

The approach of the Heralds, whose duty it was to transform "Mother Grumpy" into "Dame Sunshine" was heralded by cornet blasts and the manner in which Elsie Blomenstock, Harold Traylen, Maud Stephens, Cawasjee, May Panton, Charlie Melling, Gladys Parker, and Lennie Blomenstock sang their parts was sweet and captivating.

The whole tone of the pieces was such as to inculcate in the youthful minds the overcoming power of the Christian graces of charity, hope, and content and to stimulate them to develop in their characters only that which is noblest and best.

The proceedings closing with the "National Anthem" in concert the audience reluctantly dispersed, feeling amply satisfied with the efforts of the children.

This school has increased in numbers since last year, and the tuneful voices and healthful appearance of the children on this occasion should make the school even more popular in the years to follow.

KHANDESH NOTES.

The course of affairs in this district, writes our correspondent, has lately been unlike that of true love in that it has run exceedingly smooth. Such a state of things may be the despair of a newspaper correspondent in search of copy; but it is a relief to the people of all classes. The district is in the condition in which Egypt may have found itself after Moses had finished his ten plagues, and Pharaoh and his host had reached the bottom of the Red Sea—a state of weariness but yet of relief.

The District Officers are more grateful than any for this. For the first time during several years they can peacefully perform their regular duties without being interrupted by calls to sit in order famine camps, to evacuate plague stricken villages, or to fruitlessly pursue the ubiquitous dacoit. Long may it be so!

Mr. Simcox, I.C.S., Assistant Collector, is going home on long leave, with his health broken by long-continued famine and plague work. A large and representative gathering of Dhulia people met at the Municipal Office on Sunday evening the 10th under the auspices of the Hon. Mr. Garud to bid Mr. and Mr. Simcox Godspeed. Mr. Vachha Probationary Deputy Collector, has been appointed to fill up the vacancy in the District Staff.

There is every prospect of a strong cricket team in Dhulia in the rains, in fact there is talk of a Khandesh versus Presidency match with by no means very long odds on the Presidency. Mr. Sinclair, the new Abkari Assistant Collector, is of course a great addition to the Khandesh forces.

Two Morristown (U. S.) barbers, Charles Johnson and Jefferson Jackman, who quarrelled over a young woman, decided to settle the matter with a duel, and selected razors as weapons. The meeting took place in a shop, and before the police arrested the combatants, Johnson lost the top of his nose, and Jackman his left ear.

Last September Mme. Jules le Manvel, of Avignon, France, announced that she was going to die last month, made all preparations for her funeral, selected her pall-bearers, the text for her sermon, and the hymns she wanted sung. Three weeks ago she went to bed, and though the physicians called in declared her in perfect health they had hardly left house before she died.

THE COLLISION AT ANDHERI.

MAGISTERIAL INQUIRY.

Mr. E. L. Sale, First Class Magistrate at Bandra, conducted an inquiry yesterday morning into the case in which Inspector Henry Ballantine of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Police, charged P. M. Pereira, station master and Hari Ramji, signalman, at the Andheri Station, with doing a rash and negligent act. Mr. Dunlop, of Messrs. Crawford, Brown, Bailey, and Dunlop, solicitors, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Acworth, of Messrs. Little and Company, solicitors, with Mr. Esperance, pleader, appeared for the first accused. The case arose in connection with the recent collision at Andheri between the Andheri special and the Borivli Fast on the evening of the 8th ultimo. The last hearing of the case took place at Sanjan, when the evidence of Mr. M. W. Fleischer, District Traffic Superintendent of the B. B. & C. I. Railway; Manekshaw Cowasji, engine driver; and Bapu Ibrahim, a fireman, was recorded.

Mr. Fleischer deposed that his district extended from Bandra to Bombay, and he superintended the traffic arrangements between the two places. The first accused, who was station-master at Andheri, was responsible for the shunting within the station limits of trains and vehicles. When the line was blocked the arm of the signal was up, and there was a red light at night. The light was reflected through a detached lantern of which the lower portion was red, and the higher green. When the signal was lowered on the green light was shewn. The signal was worked from the centre of the station platform. Witness then described the positions of the different signals at the station. Witness was at the Andheri station on the morning after the collision. The line was cleared when he arrived. If the down line was obstructed within the station limits both the home and distant signals should have been placed at "danger." It was the signal-man's duty to move the signals. In witness' opinion no shunting should have taken place on the down line, as the time between the 169 and 171 trains was too short. It could not be done without incurring the risk of detaining the 171 train outside the signals. The signalman under the orders of the station master lowered the signals, and it was his duty to raise them again. The station-master was responsible for explaining the rules to the signal-man what his duties were.

Mr. Manekshaw Cowasji, engine-driver, examined by Mr. Dunlop said he was in charge of the engine of the Borivli train on the evening of the collision. He left Santa Cruz station at the right time. After leaving Santa Cruz station he first saw the distant signal which carried a green light. He saw the light half way between Andheri and Santa Cruz. It was still green when he passed it. Next come the home signal, which was in the right side of the line. Until he passed the home signal he thought the line was clear. About thirty feet from the south end of the platform he saw a red light on the platform. Witness applied the automatic brake and reversed the lever while both the firemen on the engine applied the hand brake. He then sounded the danger and small whistles. The speed of the train was checked but it was too late to bring it to a standstill and the collision took place. Witness' engine collided with the engine of the 169 down train which was on the cross line, i.e., the line leading from down to the up line. The buffers of his engine struck the tender of the other engine which was in front. Witness did not see any light on the tender as the engine was smoking badly and the wind was blowing from the north. As the result of the collison two carriages were damaged, as also the tenders of both the engines. If he had not applied the automatic vacuum brake and had not reversed the lever the collison might have been more serious. After the collision witness got down from the engine the station master went up to him and told him that he had passed the signals notwithstanding they were against him. Witness replied that he had seen the green light on the signal when he passed it. Some passengers got down and said in the presence of the first accused that the signals were lowered. A fisherman named Gopinath Kashinath told witness, in the presence of the first accused, that he saw the station master raise the signal after the collision, to which the accused made no reply.

Questioned by the court, the witness said he saw the red light at the south end of the platform. He did not see the second accused. He saw no other light besides the red light.

Cross examination was reserved.

Robert Xavier Pereira, fireman, said he was first fireman on the engine of the 171 train on the 8th April. After leaving Santa Cruz the first light he saw was the south distant signal. He saw the light midway between Santa Cruz and Andheri. The light was green, and the home signal also bore a green light. After passing the home signal witness saw a porter waving a red light on the platform. On seeing the red light he put his handbrake on. The driver applied the automatic brake and sounded the danger whistle, but before the train could be stopped witness' engine collided with the tender of the engine of 169 train. Witness could see no lights on the engine of 169 train on account of black smoke. The tender of the engine of 169 train was on the crossing of the down line, south-side. The couplings of his engine broke. Witness did not know of any damage done to the other train. He saw that some passengers of the 171 train had sustained bruises. It was witness' duty to look for the signals when on the engine. He had no conversation with the first accused after the collision.

Bapu Ebrahim Second fireman on the Engine of the 171 train and Rustom Imam, brakesman, corroborated the above witness.

Haridas Keshowji, a Bhatia cloth merchant, in his examination by Mr. Dunlop, said, that he was a passenger by the 7-15 p.m. train from Churchgate, and was going to Malad. He saw a green signal light on his right-hand side near Andheri from a distance of about 500 yards. He was sitting with his face towards the engine and shortly after he saw the signal, he heard the engine whistle. This was followed by a danger whistle and a collision.

Cross-examination was reserved.

Mr. Walter William Welch, Traffic Inspector, B.B. and C. I. Railway, examined by Mr. Dunlop, said, he went to the scene of the collision just after mid-night the same day and found two of the carriages rather badly damaged. The engine also was damaged to some extent. About twelve days ago he took away the log signal book, and about a week ago the correspondence book from the station master at Andheri. Witness produced a letter dated the 15th February 1902 giving the details of the new time-table. It has the initials of the first accused. The new time-table came into force from the 17th February 1902. Trains Nos. 101 and 103 were still running but their numbers were 169, 171 respectively, and their time for running had continued the same until now. No. 171 was the train which caused the accident. The present time-table came into force from the 5th of January 1903. Witness produced a copy of the subsidiary rules issued to the accused and pointing to certain entries in the book, said, they were corrections and amendments of the rules made by the accused in his own hand-writing. The rules contained instructions for the due regulation of the traffic. The station master was bound to make his subordinates conversant with those rules. It was the Station Master's business to enter the alterations or amendments to the rules at the end of the book. The last entry of this kind was dated the 2nd March, 1903.

Mr. Parashram Gangadher, station master, Santa Cruz, said that he was the assistant station master at Andheri in 1899. The rule-book was given to the station master in his presence. Witness was further examined as to the contents of the book and the vernacular translation of some of the rules. He had given a copy of the vernacular translation of the rules to the accused Hari Ramji and three or four others in the presence of the station master. He did not recollect if the station master explained the rules to the accused Hari in his (witness') presence. He did not teach the second accused his work as a signal-man. The station master instructed him as to what work he had to do. The accused Hari was first examined and then given the duty of a signal-man. He was not allowed to work as a signal-man before he had passed the examination.

Cross-examination was reserved.

Mr. Narotamdas Tarkias, deputy station master, Santa Cruz, said, he was on signal duty at the Santa Cruz station on the 8th ultimo. The No. 171 down local came to Santa Cruz at 8-13 p.m., and he received a danger-signal at 8-27 p.m.

Mr. Ishwarlal Ochharam, block-signaller, Andheri, said he was on duty on the night of the 8th ultimo, and assisted the station master. The timing of the 169 down local in the block register book was in his handwriting. He got the warning of the 171 down train at 8-9 p.m. from Santa Cruz. He gave the "all clear" signal at 10-p.m., and the danger signal at 8-20.

Mr. Bhicaji Bomonji, a guard in the B. B. & C. I. Railway, examined by Mr. Dunlop, said that after leaving the Santa Cruz station he saw the Andheri home signal. The signal was lowered, showing a green light. After passing the signal he heard the danger whistle. Afterwards he used the hand-brake. He was in the act of using this when the trains collided. In answer to further questions he said he left Santa Cruz at the proper time. He did not see the Andheri distant signal. The home signal and the distant signal were not on the same side. The train with which he had collided was standing on the down line. The collision occurred at 8-18 p. m.

Marlin George, a clerk in the General Post Office, Bombay, also gave evidence.

(Concluded on page 6.)

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

SOME HOME FASHIONS.

THINGS TO BE MADE FROM HANDKERCHIEFS.

"CARMEN SYLVA" ON WOMEN'S RIGHTS.

LONDON, APRIL 24.

As a kind of link between the seasons the introduction of fur trimming on an early spring gown effects a happy compromise, especially when it is applied with a very sparing hand. A pretty gown of this description is carried out in smooth panne cloth in a delicate shade of turquoise blue, with quite a plain skirt, set into the waist with flat pleats at the back and sides, and edged around the hem with a finger-width of sable. The pale tint of blue is sufficiently spring-like, while the narrow line of fur gives a comfortable suggestion of warmth. A similar bordering of sable appears again upon the bodice, where it edges a very quaint little shoulder-cape cut in points. Underneath the cape, which can be removed for indoor wear, the lower part of the bodice is swathed closely to the figure with folds that are drawn down under a deep belt of pale blue soft silk. The upper part of the bodice is then arranged with a yoke of Irish lace, the tint of old ivory, made in a shape which is becomingly curved to follow the lines of the figure, and outlined with a narrow bordering of sable. The sleeves are very pretty, too, for they also are edged with fur, and cut so that they hang gracefully and with a cape effect from the shoulders, over soft under-sleeves of pale blue silk, drawn at the wrists into cuffs of Irish lace bordered narrowly with fur. Under various more or less elegant guises, the deep cape-collar has firmly established itself in our midst and it may be seen most becomingly in evidence on that dainty afternoon toilette, or reception gown for home wear. This gown is carried out in crepe de chine, than which there is no lovelier or more dainty fabric, while the colour is a new shade of delicate rose-leaf pink, just a tone or two brighter than vieux rose. The ample skirt is fully gathered just below the waist at the sides and back, but left perfectly plain in front. The shaped flounce which forms the necessary fulness round the feet is headed by two gatherings of the crepe de chine, held in place by bands of black velvet ribbon, and ornamented at intervals by motifs of cord lace applique, with puffings of pale pink chiffon to fill in the centre of each motif. A similar trimming of lace and chiffon may be seen on the bodice and sleeves, and down the centre panel in front of the skirt. The bodice itself is of the pale pink crepe de chine, simply swathed and drawn down at the waist under a deep belt of black panne, while the under sleeves are of gathered crepe de chine, with full frills of pink chiffon at the elbow. The deep cape-collar is made in very fine ecru lawn with large transparent applique designs in ivory white lace.

As a change from delaines there are this year practically endless varieties of linens. These novelties are superior to any used before. They are striped and spotted, and made chiefly in the most delicate shades. They are mostly of Parisian make. In fact, all those seen recently come from Paris. All these linens are much improved in making up by the addition of a deep collar in coarse guipure lace, pointed at the back and front. This guipure lace also looks well with delaine. You cannot go wrong nowadays if you make full sleeves to any dress, no matter what style it is, and if you bring them into a deep and tightly fitting wristband. Tassels will be much in evidence on these gowns. They are the rage in Paris, and will soon be over here in much greater quantities than at present. It always seems as if Fashion quite exhausts itself in the effort to find fresh ideas for blouses. It has for a long time now been reconciled to the fact that the familiar and much beloved garment will never be driven into oblivion. The only thing to be done in that case is to treat the the blouse seriously, and alter its face as frequently as possible. A riot of fancy, a wealth of imagination, is now expended over the once despised blouse. It is quite wonderful how so many new combinations can be made; but, as in the kaleidoscope, we are constantly being confroated with fresh types. Innumerable as are the productions in the familiar white silk of blouses, with insertions of string coloured guipure lace, yet their differences in lines, patterns, and curves are truly amazing. Except among the cheaper, commoner sorts, it is difficult to see two alike. Blouses are not only quite as much worn, but they are more picturesque in style than ever. They are now made in soft satins as well as in silks, and in every pastelle colour. Muslins are also much used. Many have the deep collar, and the wide wristbands that are seen on everything else. Ribbons are also run through this material, across the breast, and tied in a bow in front. Much lace is used, and any amount of tucks in addition to the embroideries.

Time was when the handkerchief was considered merely an accessory of the toilet; now it forms the basis of many attractive articles, including dressing-table covers, handkerchief-cases, needlework-bags, turn-over collars and stocks, and even corset covers. For pillow shams use small handkerchiefs, showing a quarter-inch hem, inside of which run tucks of an eighth of an inch, with a small conventional pattern in the corner. For each sham join four of these with a medium weight insertion, such as a good imitation torchon. Finish it with a frill of lace to match the insertion, held loosely but not ruffled, except in turning the corners. If the sham is three-quarters of a yard square before the lace is sewn on, four yards of the lace should be sufficient. If exceedingly dainty shams are desired use very fine linen handkerchiefs with Valenciennes lace. For dressing-table covers allow three handkerchiefs, preferably with narrow hems, showing a delicate tracery of embroidery inside the hem. Join with inch-wide Valenciennes insertion and run a band of the same round the scarf, finishing with a frill of edging to match the insertion. These are particularly effective if laid over silk or silkolene in a tint to match the other furnishings of the room. Four yards each of insertion and lace will be required. Corset-covers made from handkerchiefs are enjoying quite a vogue. For each cover select two fine handkerchiefs showing the same pattern, preferably a hem inside of which run bow knots, fleurdelis, or other small patterns in fine embroidery. Divide each handkerchief in half so that the pieces form triangles, not oblongs. One triangle with the apex pointed upward forms the central piece in the back the base of the triangle running on the waist line.

Joined to this on either side by Valenciennes insertion are two more triangles literally standing on their apexes, their bases running along the upper edge of the garment. In the centre of each of these pieces is cut down a small semi-circle, forming the arm size. For the front pieces, cut the remaining triangle in half, and with the apex of each turning upward, join by insertion to the side pieces. This gives five pieces, cut from four hand-kerchiefs, forming an oblong about nine inches wide by twenty-eight inches long. Across each end run insertion, which takes the place of a hem down the front of the cover. For the waist line, hem the oblong neatly, and finish with a heading, through which ribbon is run to fit the cover to the figure. To finish the garment at the top and to form the arm-sole, make a strap of insertion and lace, allowing eleven inches to go over the shoulder. Finish with heading and lace. Run ribbon through the heading, and the corset cover can then be drawn in to fit perfectly over the figure. Four yards of Valenciennes insertion and three of edging will be needed. Many odd hand-kerchiefs make beautiful handkerchief shams, and can be obtained in almost any combination of tints. Take one in violet and white, for instance, with the colour in pink stripes. Line it with white, and violet lawn, and then fold the four corners together, forming a smaller square. Join three of these with loose entoilonne in violet, lay inside the case a small sachet made from white or violet lawn, trimmed with lace and scented with violet powder, and a really dainty receptacle is obtained.

Queen Elizabeth of Roumania, better known as Carmen Sylva, has just published a book which even for her works strikes a deep note of feeling and humanity. It is published by a Bavarian firm (W. Wunderling, of Regensburg), and is in the nature

of publications on social questions, especially those closely concerning women. The thread of thought running through the week is that women only become distinct by perfect freedom and pain. "The so-called woman's question," the Queen says, "has nothing to do with the real. In nature woman's vocation is motherhood. Whoever affirms the contrary, let them prove it. But now the women want to show the strength of their brains by other work and by the improvement of their minds. This is a transient period, in which the men are to learn that they treated the women too much as their chattels, and not with proper regard to their worth and counsel. This will later on be put right when women have gained their so-called rights, have correct their livings, and made their mistakes, and when circumstances have again become so simplified that the man suffices to provide for the family and lets the woman have the necessary time for the spiritual education of her children. A woman's real knowledge need not be as great as her desire for knowledge in order to be the spiritual support for her children which she ought to be. If people lived on bread, vegetables, and fruits, the men would be able to provide for them. If the women did not need magnificent hats, they would not be obliged to earn their bread too. The husbands are to blame that their wives have become like this, and the women are to blame that husbands no longer suffice, and that they fall into such great temptations. Ideal life would be in the country—in one's own garden, which would yield what one needs for food, with simple, healthy clothes, and books, in which one could learn what no stereotyped school lesson teaches."

That is the Queen's ideal. "But what," she continues, "is the world like to-day? Human beings are cramped up in large towns and gigantic houses. They never see a tree, never breathe fresh air, and are full of envy, because their neighbour drinks Hock and his wife travels first class. . . . If only women would learn that they are not there to be understood, but to understand! That is their holy vocation. People, especially men, seldom understand women, for the man is much simpler in his sentiments, and has seldom time to hearken to them. It suffices for him if he finds his hearth comfortable when he has worked himself tired. He doesn't want then to study the fine wheelwork of a woman's soul, but thinks that the simple fact of his loving her is enough, and that she wants nothing further. If women only knew what holy strength was bestowed on them by locking up in themselves their solitary thoughts, and being always amiable, unnecessary storms would not so often arise. Instead of weeping with jealousy, one ought to be much more amiable than all other women, so that the husband could continually see that his hearth was the best spot in all the world."

CYCLING AT HOME.

LONDON, APRIL 24.

From one or two articles we have read in the cycle press, one is led to believe that there is a certain section of wheelmen playing up to the reputation of Oliver Twist by asking for "more." The most decisive advantages cyclists have gained as the result of the labour of the joint committee appointed by the National Cyclists' Union, Scottish Cyclists' Union and the Cyclists Touring Club, in the reduction of fares on the railways and acceptance of responsibility by the companies, should one would have thought, suffice the greed of the most avaricious cyclist, but there are some who now they have secured their desire in the above direction seek for a reduction in cloak-room fees. The trouble arises because at a certain London station the cloak-room fee is sixpence instead of four pence usually charged for a bicycle for two days. Is the question worthy of further discussion? How many heelmen in the course of a year make use of a cloak-room? Not one in a thousand, and this being so the controversy in the papers is not worth the space it occupies.

The rider just taking to cycling is frequently heard to complain of the hard work involved in driving a cycle and the "dead tired" feeling when comes over legs after a spin of some fifteen or twenty miles. To these we would give a word of encouragement and a little advice as to how best to overcome the feeling of weariness. In the first place, every novice experiences the same feeling, it is simply the sudden employment of muscles that have previously laid dormant, and which naturally ache when first put to work. The best thing to do when first taking up cycling, is to ride short distances frequently, gradually increasing the journeys to fifteen or twenty miles at a stretch. There is always a tendency to over-do cycling and against this the novice must guard. If a day's journey of eighty or a hundred miles is to be taken, the rider should get fit by taking evening runs of about twenty miles. Runs of this distance for a week or two before the longer journey will put the rider in good condition.

There is a bicycle mystery at Dover. A short while ago, two boys arrived at Dover Castle with a high grade bicycle for General Sir Leslie Rundle, which they said, had been handed to them by a gentleman to deliver, the gentleman having given them two shillings for their trouble. The General knew nothing about the bicycle. In the afternoon two other boys called at the Castle, stating that a gentleman had asked them to call for the bicycle and take it to him at the Burlington Hotel. Enquiries were made at the hotel, but the gentleman could not be found, and although the boys were closely questioned no light could be thrown on the mystery. General Rundle sent the bicycle to the police station to await an owner.

The executive of the Cyclists' Touring Club might well ask themselves the question as to why they should spend money in erecting danger-boards, if cyclists so often disregard them. During the course of the year, several accidents are usually reported caused through loss of control on hills where danger-boards exist. The roll for 1903 has already been started by a party of cyclists on tour to Ipswhich. A warning board stands at the top of Gun Hill, Dedham, but the cyclists disregarding the notice proceeded to descend. A member of the party lost control at a point where there is a sharp bend in the road and at the foot of the hill was thrown right through a cottage window, receiving such injuries as to render him unconscious for the long space of twelve hours.

One of these deplorable highway assaults on cyclists which now and again take place in this quiet country of ours, as a reminder to reformers that their work of civilizing the dregs of the population is still incomplete, occurred in Cheshire, when a wheelman was set upon by three roughs, and besides being brutally treated robbed of all his possessions. The wheelman, a groom in the service of Colonel Walker, was cycling home late at night when the three men attacked him by kicking him off his machine. We are glad to learn that the miscreants, who were returning from the Tarporley races, have all been captured by the police, who upon hearing of the assault immediately pursued them in a trap.

The Dean of Norwich has a very high opinion of the style and grace of lady cyclists, since, when speaking at a recent meeting, he is said to have remarked that he had hardly ever seen a lady upon a bicycle who did not present to his eyes at least a type of dignity and grace, and how to do the best thing with the least possible friction to other people. The reverend gentleman must have peculiarly accommodating eyes, for although we admit that some of the fair riders are uncommonly graceful when riding, a good proportion of them are—well, just a little awkward.

As a pastime, motor cycling is now firmly established, and the number of enthusiasts are sufficiently numerous to warrant a paper solely devoted to their interests, and to the special subjects concerning them. The new paper, the Motor Cycle, solely devoted to motor cycling, is therefore very welcome. In its early days motor cycling was regarded as a special branch of cycling or motor carrying; but it has developed with such rapidity that it is impossible to adequately deal with in a cycle or motor car publication, as there are numerous people within the ranks of motor cyclists who are not much interested in the "pushbike," and who are quite aware that the motor car, even in its most inexpensive form, is entirely beyond their reach from a monetary point of view. The first issues of the Motor Cycle are excellent, and augur exceedingly well for the new paper. We wish it all success.

It is quiet expected, though not absolutely certain that the King will witness the Gordon-Bennett race on the occasion of his forthcoming visit to Ireland. In any event Royalty will be represented by the Lord Lieutenant, who recently requested Mr. R. Wallace and Mr. Orde to wait upon him in connection with the arrangements they might lay before him details of the arrangements for the Irish Forthnight, and particularly of the Gordon-Bennett race. At the interview Lord Dudley made the interesting announcement that he intends witnessing the start and finishing of the race from the Automobile Club's enclosure on the course. He also intimated his intention of giving a garden party on Saturday, July 4th, at the Viceregal Lodge, in the Phœnix Park. The official request that is being given by the Irish Government to the Gordon-Bennett race will undoubtedly tend towards securing a successful event.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, C. I. E., presided at the adjourned meeting of the Municipal Corporation which was held yesterday.

CONTRIBUTION TO THE IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

The Corporation considered the draft representation to Government, prepared by a sub-committee appointed for the purpose, dealing with the contribution payable by the Corporation to the Bombay Improvement Trust. The draft stated:

Section 72 (1) provides that the Commissioner shall pay from the Municipal fund to the Trust annually a lump sum "not exceeding 2 per centum on the total rateable value of all buildings and lands in the City, exclusive of buildings referred to in Section 143 (1) (a) of the Municipal Act." Up to now, the Corporation, who have always been anxious to co-operate heartily with the Trust in the important task entrusted to that body of the sanitary regeneration of the City, have paid annually what they considered to be the maximum amount payable under this Section. The Corporation have, from the very first, understood Section 72, though somewhat ambiguously worded, to leave them a discretion (of course with reference to the actual needs of the Trust in the year for which the payment was to be made) as to the amount to be paid by them within the 2 per cent. of rateable value limit fixed by the Section; but it was thought that in the early years of the Trust it was right to place resources at their disposal to the full extent permissible by law, so that they might not be crippled in any way by the Corporation's action. But when the Municipal Budget Estimates for the year 1903-04 recently came on for consideration, a proposal was made to the Corporation by a Councillor that in view of the large surplus balances, at present in the hands of the Trust, that grant for the contribution to the Trust be passed at a lower figure than the equivalent of 2 per cent. on rateable value. This proposal seemed to the Corporation to be reasonable, but before adopting it, they deemed it right, first to obtain the joint opinion of two counsels as to the exact meaning of Section 72. The points which were put to counsels (Inverarity and Lowndes) and their answers are given below:

Q. Whether under Section 72 of the City Improvement Trust Act the Commissioner and the Corporation are bound to pay to the Trust the full amount represented by 2 per centum on the total rateable value of all buildings and lands in the City exclusive of buildings referred to in Section 143 (1) (a) of the Municipal Act, or whether it is open to them to pay less. A. We do not think that the Commissioner is bound under Section 72 (1) to pay the full amount represented by 2 per cent. on the total rateable value referred to, and that if he pays to the Board any lump sum less than the 2 per cent., there is no further obligation imposed upon him by the Sub-section which the Board can enforce. We think that the expression "lump sum" implies a substantial payment; but, except for this, we think that there is no minimum limit enforceable against him. We think that the expression "not exceeding 2 per cent." cannot be construed as equivalent to amounting to 2 per cent.

Q. As to the precise extent of the legal obligation imposed on the Commissioner by Section 72 (1) of the Bombay Act IV of 1888, with special reference to the expression "lump sum not exceeding 2 per centum on the total rateable value," by whom and how is the quantum in each year to be fixed. A. We think that the probable intention of the framers of the Act was that the amount to be contributed should vary according to the requirements of the Board for the year, and that the actual amount should be fixed by the Board with the 2 per cent. limit as a maximum. We think that this view is borne out by the provisions of Sections 83—85 under which the Board has to make an estimate of the probable expenditure for each ensuing year and has to furnish a copy to the Corporation. We do not however think that these provisions are sufficient to show that the amount of the contribution provided for by Section 72 (1) must be fixed by the Board as it would be quite possible for the Board to enquire beforehand of the Commissioner what amount he was prepared to contribute. We think that Section 72 (1) necessarily contemplates the fixing of the amount by some one, but in the absence of any specific provision as to who that person is to be and in the absence of any necessary implication to that effect, we do not think that the Commissioner can be under any greater liability than that stated in our answer to the first query.

On receipt of this opinion the City Improvement Trust were asked to say what contribution from the Corporation would be sufficient for their requirements for 1903-04. Their reply, copy of which is appended, was in effect that a contribution of Rs. 3,50,000 would suffice. The Corporation thereupon passed at Rs. 3,50,000 the Budget Estimate for the contribution for 1903-04. The Corporation now desire me to request you to be so good as to lay the following facts and figures before the Government in Council, and move his Excellency in Council to take into consideration the question of altering the existing financial arrangements between them and the City Improvement Trust. It is needless to go into the history of the financial scheme underlying the Trust Act, beyond remarking that it seems to have been originally intended to utilize the surplus revenues on capital expenditure a proceeding which it need hardly be said would be an act of financial heresy. This was, however, eventually abandoned. I beg now to invite the attention of Government to Sections 75 (1) 76, 77, and 79 of the Act, from which all the entries in the general account will be understood. It will be seen from Section 79 (3) that at the end of the 10th year after the formation of the Trust (i.e., on the 31st March 1908) the general account will be balanced and any net credit balance applied as shown in the Section referred to. From page 28 of the Administration Report of the Trust for the year 1901-02, and from their Budget for the year 1903-04 may be derived the following statement of net credits in the general account:—

March	1899	...	Rs. 1,80,067
,,	1900	...	,, 1,07,555
,,	1901	...	,, 4,60,106
,,	1902	...	,, 4,41,258
,,	1903	... (Estimate)	4,35,174
			Rs. 16,24,160

say, Rs. 16 1-4 lakh, which under the Act have been and will be applied temporarily for expenditure on capital works. If deficits occur in the general account for any of the remaining years of the first period, the credits will, of course, be available to balance them but inasmuch as the Board must in the case of improvement schemes consider the sufficiency of its resources, and no doubt will do so in the case of all other schemes, it seems to be from a practical point of view impossible that there can ever occur anything more than small temporary deficits owing to delay in the disposal of lands, anticipation of increased income for succeeding years from lands let at progressive rates, large remissions of rents, or similar very remote contingencies. It is very unlikely that within the ten-yearly period any serious deficits can be anticipated, and it seems quite clear that there will be surpluses for several years to come. But taking the figure up to date as likely to be the final credit, it will be well to see how matters would work out. Government would, under Section 79 (3) (b), receive for the two items payable to them a sum which is not likely to exceed Rs. 3 lakhs, and the balance of Rs. 13 1-4lakhs would go to the Corporation. The points which the Corporation desire to establish from this are that the procedure is from all points of view objectionable, except, perhaps, from that of Government, and their interest is so small that it can easily be safeguarded. The Trust gets the benefit of a sum very small relatively to their expenditure free of interest for periods ranging from one to ten years; at the end of that time they will have to raise a loan to repay them, and will have to pay interest in the long run. The City, generally, as represented by the Corporation, has, in a time of distress and difficulties of every kind, to provide large sums which have during ten years been devoted to capital expenditure, was as for that period they should only have been required to pay interest and sinking fund on these sums. At the end of ten years they will have the money returned to them, and as it must be applied for revenue purposes there will be some difficulty in satisfactorily disposing of it. The Corporation trust that Government will see how hardly such a financial scheme for the Trust bears on the Corporation and that the Corporation is entitled to some relief. The Corporation think they can fairly claim that for the rest of the ten years the Municipal contribution should be limited to such a sum as is necessary to balance the general account each year, and that in addition they should get back half the accumulated surplus either at once or in reduction of annual contributions leaving Rs. 8 lakhs to cover the claims of Government and any possible deficits. Should Government think it necessary, the Corporation will be prepared to give a guarantee to raise by extra taxation and refund any over payments found to have been made on the balancing of the account. The matter is one of vital importance to Municipal finance, and the Corporation respectfully pray that it be taken into very early consideration.

The Commissioner had received from the Secretary of the Improvement Trust the following letter dated 23rd January 1903:—

"In reply to your letter No. 28740 of the 16th instant., enquiring, at the instance of the Standing Committee, what contribution from the Municipal Fund, under Section 72 of the Bombay Improvement Trust Act, would be sufficient for the Trust's requirements for the year 1903-1904, I am directed to say that the Trustees have been advised that they have a right to demand that the Municipal contribution, under Section 72 of the Act, shall be at the rate of 2 per cent. on the total rateable value of all buildings and lands in the City, exclusive of buildings referred to in Section 143 (1) (a) of the Municipal Act. They cannot, therefore, consent to receive any less sum although it is roughly estimated that, in all probability, their Budget for 1903-1904 could be balanced with a contribution amounting to Rs. 3,50,00."

The Hon. Mr. Mehta proposed that the report of the Sub-Committee and the draft be approved and adopted, and that the president be requested to address a representation to Government accordingly. Mr. Mehta said the draft had been very well drawn up, and in its preparation the Commissioner had given very valuable assistance.

Sir Bhalchandra seconded the proposition, which was carried.

THE FOOTPATH AT CHOWPATTY.

Mr. T. W. Cuffe, in accordance with a notice of motion, moved that the attention of the Municipal Commissioner be drawn to the state of the Chowpatty foot-path. Mr. Cuffe said he wished to draw attention to the matter, because the Chowpatty promenade was one of the most popular ones in Bombay, to judge by the number of carriages that were parked there. That being so, Mr. Cuffe thought the Executive Engineer's Department might arrange to do something to improve the existing state of the foot-path, which was in a bad state of repair.

Dr. Jehangir was of opinion that the state of the foot-path was dangerous to children and others who passed over it. He also drew the Commissioner's attention to the necessity for providing more seats along the foot-path.

The proposition was then carried.

LIMITED WATER SUPPLY IN THE CITY.

Dr. Dinshaw Bomanjee Master proposed that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to report as to the provisions existing in the different wards of the city for a temporary supply of water, when the pipe water is suddenly cut off from one cause or another. He added that if no such provisions existed, the Commissioner be requested to suggest ways and means whereby the urgent need might be provided for and the approximate cost thereof.

Mr. Cuffe said he did not know whether any of the Corporators resided at the Apollo Bunder, but it was quite certain that there were many flats in the locality which never got a supply of water although there were cisterns in the houses. Mr Cuffe considered it was sheer nonsense to suggest the provision of cisterns in houses where there was no sufficient pressure to fill them.

The proposition was then passed; and the Corporation adjourned till 3 p.m. on Thursday, the 21st inst.

THE COLLISION AT ANDHERI.

(Concluded from page 5.)

Mr. Rattonji Sorabji, engine driver, B. B. & C. I. Railway, said he was the driver of the 169 down train. He reached Andheri at 8-7 p.m. The station master was then on the platform. After the passengers had alighted the porter unhooked the carriages in the front of the train. He shunted two of the carriages on to the siding, and then brought the engine on to the down line. He waited on the down line for the purpose of turning the points from on to the up line. The Station Master was at the north end of the platform about 20 feet away from the engine. When the porter turned the points and showed a green light to witness he took his engine to the up line. Proceeding southwards he crossed to the down line. The station master and the brakesman of the 169 down train were abusing each other. The Station Master asked him why he had extinguished the lights. The brakesman replied that it was his duty to do so. Witness then told the station master to hurry as the fast local was close at hand. Witness mounted the engine and prepared to start. The porter gave him the signal to proceed to another line. And he whistled and started. He had proceeded 3 feet from the platform when a passenger who was standing on the platform warned him of the approaching train. He used the automatic brake and reversed the engine, but he was unable to get out of the station in time and the collision occurred. He did not see the train approach, although when it was close upon him he was warned by the whistle that it was near to him. The lamps on the sides of his brake were burning. He had often been on the same train although the shunting was not done in the same way on the previous occasion. Usually the train was taken on to the goelis over the north cross-over. The bad carriages were then shunted from the up-line to the siding. The engine was next run round the down line on to the up line, and it afterwards took the train from the up line on to the new siding. Had this practice been followed on the night in question the accident would not have occurred. He could not say why the shunting was done in that way on this occasion, nor did he know by whose orders it was so done. When the porter showed the flag signal the witness was bound to proceed.

Further inquiry was adjourned till Monday next.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Bombay Government Gazette, May 14.)

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Rao Bahadur Lalbhai Harji third grade Depy Asst Political Agent Rewa Kantha is granted privilege leave for two months from the 14th April. This leave should be considered as a concession for Famine duty:

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Rao Saheb Lallubhai Kalyanji Chitnis to the Collector of Panch Mahals to act from the 22nd April or Depy Asst Political Agent Rewa Kantha during the absence of Rao Bahadur Ladhabhai Harji on leave or pending further orders.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Ratansha Pestonji to act as Depy Asst Political Agent during the absence of Rao Bahadur Anant Sadashiv Tambe or pending further orders.

The services of Mr W G Clabby are replaced at the disposal of Govt in the Judicial Dept with effect from such date as they may be required.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr S F Ellis Probationary third grade Asst Supdt of Police Karnoni and Mr A. Gordon pro tem. third grade Asst Supdt Hala and Riveran Police passed on the 17th March an examination in Law according to the test prescribed in Rule XV of the rules relating to Police Officers dated the 22nd Dec 1894.

Mr H Dudley Proationary third grade Asst Supdt of Police Khandesh passed on the 17th March an examination in Mur-thi and in Law according to the test prescribed in Rules XIV and XV of the rules relating to Police Officers dated the 22nd Dec 1894 as amended by Govt Notification No 2511 dated the 2nd April 1898.

Messrs H Stanley and E R Boyd Probationary third grade Asst Supdts of Agency Police Kathiawar and Mr K E Turner Probationary third grade Asst Supdt of Police Ahmedabad passed on the same date an examination in Law according to the test prescribed in Rule XV of the rules relating to Police Officers dated the 22nd Dec 1894.

The Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments of second class Subordinate Judges:—Rao Saheb Chimanlal Narayanbhai Mehta fourth grade Subordinate Judge to be sub pro tem third grade Subordinate Judge at the Sadar (Surat) and Rao Saheb Vaman Ramchandra Kulkarni fourth grade Subordinate Judge to be sub pro tem third grade Subordinate Judge with effect from the 8th Jan or pending further orders.

Atam Sadashiv Chintaman Bhome Mahalkari potha Dhond in the district of Poona is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 to be a Magistrate of the second class in that district.

Mr R M Phillips fifth grade Supdt of Police has been permitted to return to duty within the period of his leave.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr W G Clabby to act as Supdt of Agency Police Kathiawar during the absence of Mr W L B Souter on leave or pending further orders.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Capt L N Beatty 1st Bombay Lancers to act as Cantonement Magistrate Deesa in addition to his Military duties vice Lieut Col A Wyeabare proceeding on leave pending relief by Capt T G F Lawrence 6th Madras Infantry.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Khan Bahadur Phirozsha Pestanji Jehangir Asst to the Commissioner Central Divn is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr W Plunkett to act as Asst to the Commissioner Central Divn during the absence of Khan Bahadur Phirozsha Pestanji Jehangir on leave or pending further orders.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. The Hour of Danger. Disease commonly comes on with slight symptoms, which, when neglected, increase in extent and gradually grow dangerous—a condition which betrays the grossest remissness—when these Pills, taken in accordance with their accompanying directions, would not only have checked, but conquered the incipient disorder. Patients daily forward details of the most remarkable and instructive cases in which timely attention to Holloway's advice has undoubtedly saved them from severe illness. These Pills act primarily on the digestive organs, which they stimulate when slow and imperfect, and secondly, upon the blood which is thoroughly purified by them whence is derived the general tone they impart, and their power of subjugating hypochondriacism, dyspepsia, and nervous complaints,

A PILGRIMAGE TO BASSEIN.

ST. GONSALO GARCIA.

For a brief hour on Sunday last writes a correspondent, Bassein Fort presented a scene of bustle and animation such as it was accustomed to in the palmy days of Portuguese Power. A multitude, estimated at ten thousand persons, assembled in one of its ruined churches to perform an act of homage and devotion which was an eloquent proof of the piety and faith of the Catholics of Bassein, Salsette, and Bombay. The occasion which had brought together such a vast concourse was the pilgrimage organised by the Rev. P. A. Fernandes, Chaplain of St. Terezas, Girgaum, in honour of St. Gonsalo Garcia, the only Indian amongst the myriads of martyrs and holy men whom the Catholic Church has elevated to the canonised list. It was gratifying to note the earnestness and devotional enthusiasm with which Father Fernades's appeal was responded to. Elaborate preparations were made, and the result on Sunday exceeded the most sanguine expectations. The B. B. & C. I. Ry. ran a special train from Colaba to Bassein, and numerous boats carrying pilgrims plied between Bhaynder and Bassien. The special service of the day commenced at 10 a.m. The Church selected for the celebration of the Pontifical High Mass was one of the largest edifices still standing, although in a terrible state of ruin. For the moment the oppressive desolation of this famous stronghold of Portuguese piety had disappeared. A rustic altar was erected in its ample sanctuary, and surmounting this was a representation of the martyred Saint. No more inspiring scene of piety could be conceived than the immense assemblage kneeling in prayer, their hearts beating with devotion and fervour which this surviving memorial of Portuguese power and splendour in Bassein has not witnessed since the middle of the eighteenth century. The celebrant of the Pontifical High Mass was his Lordship the Bishop of Macao who is staying in Bombay being on on his way to his See. He was assisted by a large number of the clergy of both jurisdictions, His Grace the Archbishop of Orangamore and Bishop of Damaun and the Consul-General for Portugal were also present. After the gospel the Rev. Dr. Le Monte ascended the pulpit, improvised for the occasion, and delivered a stiring panegyric on the heroic life, and virtues of St. Gonsalo Garcia. This fervent Franciscan was a native of Bassein born of Indian parents. He was brought up from his earliest year by the Jesuits in their house at Bassein Fort. In 1580 he accompanied some of them to Japan, where he served as an active and able catechist for a period of eight years when he left them. He then established himself as a merchant and soon built up an extensive and flourishing business. His commercial relations brought him in contact with all ranks of Japanese society and also took him frequently to the island of Manilla where he became acquainted with the Franciscans. Amidst the distractions of a mercantile life he always maintained a spirit of fervent piety and employed his wealth to relieve the distress of poor Christians. At last fired by apostolic zeal he relinquished the world and joined the Franciscan Order at Manilla, where he was seen to gain the crown of martyrdom. Such was the esteem and respect in which he was held, that various Christian communities in Japan requisitioned his services. At this time the Emperor of Japan demanded the surrender of the Philippine Islands and threatened to enforce that demand by arms. The Spanish Governor of Manilla sent an embassy headed by Fr. Petrus Baptista. Gonsalo Garcia was selected a member of the embassy both on account of his deep piety and his knowledge of Japanese. The mission was completely successful. Gonsalo Garcia as the interpreter of Father Petrus Baptista so impressed the Emperor by his speech that a wonderful change was wrought in him, and from being an enemy he became a warm friend. Gonsalo and his companions then engaged in an active propagation of the faith in Japan. With the Emperor's permission they founded convents, built churches, opened hospitals, and effected numerous conversions. This so excited the jealousy and hatred of the Bonzes (Japanese priests) and of some inner members of the Franciscans that they at last prevailed upon the Emperor to issue an order that all Christians should be put to death. Gonsalo Garcia was ruthlessly crucified at Nagasaki on the 5th of February, 1597, along with twenty-five other zealous souls. He was beatified in 1627 by Pope Urban VIII and in 1862 he was canonised by Pius IX. These are briefly the outlines of the life of St Gonsalo Garcia, but the saint ought to appear to our veneration as one who had illustrated the Indian Catholic Church by a life of extraordinary sanctity and Christian fortitude. At the conclusion of the Pontifical high Mass the Bishop of Damaun addressed the people in a feeling speech which was interpreted in the local dialect by the Rev. J. A. Fernandez. The prelate uttered a moving appeal for assistance to enable him to accomplish the restoration of the temple in which so many people had assembled to offer their homage to one of their own countrymen. It was his great desire to dedicate the Church to St. Gonsalo Garcia and thereby secure for the people of India his powerful intercession in heaven. The restoration of the Church was no light undertaking, but he was hopeful of effecting it, provided the Catholic community generously aided his endeavours. He appealed to both dioceses for support and contribution, as Lordship added that the edifice when restored to its ancient splendour would not only be a fitting monument of Catholic piety but the common meeting ground for prayer of the people of the north and the south to whatever jurisdiction they belonged.

ZULUM AT VICTORIA GARDENS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Last Wednesday evening at about 7-5 p.m. about twenty visitors of the Victoria Gardens (including some gentlemen, but no ladies) coming to the "way out" were surprised to find the doors closed and locked against them. On enquiring the reason the Ramosi, speaking in official tone, said "the doors are closed; and no hukum of the Saheb to allow any one to go out." And why? "Because you are late." Indeed, the visitors were guilty of having contemplated a little too long the evening beauty of the "Omnipresent Sun"—I mean the nature. After a short reasoning the Ramosi was pursuaded to obtain the "hukum" of the Saheb—"the noblest creature" of the Gardens dwelling in a beautiful brick cage;—and forthwith he went to do so. Before his return, some four or five gentlemen (some of whom looked like "European Parsees") got down from a carriage and sought admittance into the Gardens. But finding the doors to be closed they began to peep at the insiders through the iron bars and to ask them where was the Ramosi and what was the matter. Their inquisitive conduct drew several of the passers by to the doors, whence they earnestly began to scan the insiders suspecting them to be a fresh group of Orangoutangs.

Meanwhile the Ramosi was seen returning, and quietly approaching the doors he handled the lock and the key; at which we (the insiders) all thought that the fortunate moment of our emancipation had come. The key turned in the keyhole, the lock removed, and the doors were opened. We moved forward to go out, when the Ramosi quickly made a "right-about-turn" saying where are you going; no hukum of the saheb; go to his office. What a disappointment! Immediately afterwards we realised that the doors were not opened for us but for the waiters outside, who were then respectfully admitted. One of us grumbled "What is this? Visitors are allowed to come in even at this suspicious hour and are not allowed to go out" His friend answered him "Oh, no; these new visitors too are to be enclosed for coming so late. But their talk was cut short by a fresh conversation begun between a thorough gentleman and the Ramosi; and thanks to Mr. M. who presented himself on the occasion and amended the order of the Saheb by finding a new hukum to the effect that we may be allowed to depart.

Is it not notified that the doors will be closed after sunset, and did we not transgress the order? Yes, it is; and we did. But why keep the doors open even up to 8-30 p.m., on those evenings when the "Celestial She" comes in the Gardens? And even otherwise the sun does not always set at 7. It would be far better to state the time in a more specific phrase than in such a general expression as the above. But I am afraid even with this precaution each and every visitor will not be in a position to know that the time of closing the doors has come; for, every one does not wear a watch, and even gentlemen and gentlewomen often visit the Gardens without their watches, not because they are careless, but because they have sent them to the watch-repairer,—Public by on finding them disagreeing with the Gardens Town clock. It might be argued that for these watchless persons a special clock tower is raised. Yes, but the clock is neither audible nor visible from all places in the compound.

To remove this disorder therefore, I would suggest that one or two bells or special whistles be placed at proper stations in the Gardens, and rung or sounded a short while before closing the doors; thus avoiding the troubles of unnecessary detention in the evening, which gentlemen can easily stand but gentlewomen cannot.—Yours, &c.,

A VISITOR.

POWELL'S BALSAM WILL CURE YOUR COUGH.

POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED. For Coughs.
POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED. Colds.
POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED. Bronchitis.
POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED. Asthma.
POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED. Influenza.

Safe and Reliable.—Relieves Instantly.

Trade Mark.—Lion, Net and Mouse.

Established 1824. Sold by Chemists and Storekeepers, but Beware of Imitations and Substitutes.

OF THINGS AMERICAN.

It is not unlikely that one of the results of the special session of the Senate called for the consideration of the Panama Canal Treaty will be the abolition of the fiction of secrecy in executive session. It has hitherto been the practice for all the proceedings in executive session—including the discussion of proposed treaties and appointments to offices—to be carried on with closed doors; but in spite of the absence of reporters a fairly complete and accurate record of what has happened is always found in the newspapers the next morning. Senators affect to believe that the leakage comes from employes; but it is well known that experienced Washington journalists find some of the Senators themselves very obliging. Recently, for the first time in living memory at least, the official stenographers were present during debates in secret session, and some of the speeches are to be published in this "Congressional Record." This innovation is generally regarded as the first step towards making every session of the Senate public.

A recent attempt at lynching in Texas presented a novel feature in the fact that the lynchers were soldiers. A private in the 12th Cavalry had been stabbed by a negro boy. About 150 men of the regiment gathered with picks and crowbars about the gaol in which the lad was confined, and threatened to take him out and lynch him. They were dispersed by a strong military guard.

Everyone admits that last year's coal strike did more to promote Socialistic principles than any number of books and lectures could have done. It is now being recognised that the bad quality, and high price of the gas supplied in New York is rapidly making converts to the belief in municipal ownership. Commissioner Monroe, the head of the Department of Water Supply, Gas, and Electricity, has publicly advocated that the city should provide a lighting plant for its own use at any rate. In America the chief hindrance to the adoption of the system of municipal ownership is the low characters of so many holders of municipal office, which makes decent citizens hesitate to entrust them with further opportunities of jobbery.

The verdict of the coroner's jury on the terrible trolly-car disaster at Newark, in which nine school children lost their lives, places the chief responsibility on the street railway company, but also blames the Lackawanna Railway Company for running its trains through the city at a higher rate than permitted. The city officials are also censured for knowingly permitting the violation of the city ordinances. The jury find that the trolly-car was heavily overloaded, having on it as many as 120 passengers, of whom ten were on the front platform at time of the collision. Although the tracks were covered with snow and ice to a depth of two inches, no trace of salt or sand could be found, and the sand provided for the purpose was frozen in its box, in a condition unfit for use. Further, the employes of the Trolly Company were continually disregarding the rules and regulations that were prescribed for their guidance, and the infraction of these rules was clearly known to the head officials of the road. Locally it is not believed that any punishment will follow. The track superintendent of the division in which the accident occurred has suddenly removed to California, at the instance it is said of the Trolly Company which thinks it would be most convenient for him to be out of the way for a while.

In a lecture given by Mr. Vreeland, president of the New York Street Railways, it was said that last year the surface and elevated railways in New York carried 620 million persons. It was not the province of the surface lines, Mr. Vreeland said, to provide rapid transit, which was a matter for underground and elevated lines. In spite of the use of electrical power, present-day conditions were such that the cars were slower than the old horse-cars, an average speed of eight miles an hour being the utmost attainable.

An analysis of the year's commercial failures in the United States has just been published by Bradstreet's, a leading business paper. They are thus classified according to their causes: Incompetence, 2,032; inexperience, 721; lack of capital, 3,048; unwise credits, 278; failures of others, 273; extravagance, 87; neglect, 305; competition, 354; specific conditions, 1786; speculation, 102; fraud 1,007 total of bankruptcies is 9,973, as against 10,648 in 1901. The percentage due to unwise credits is the smallest for as long a decade past, while incompetence is becoming more and more deadly every year. These figures are based on special reports made by agents of the paper.

On the day of his Monroe Doctrine speech at Chicago President Roosevelt received the honorary LL.D. degree from the University of that city. In investing him with the cap and gown the President of the University said: "The modern Roosevelt, scholar, soldier, statesman, Chief Magistrate of the Republic, for faithful service in the advancement of the higher life of the nation, for intelligence, integrity, and courage in the discharge of public affairs, for tireless devotion in the settlement of grave questions and the conservation of the vital interests of sister Republics, and especially for integrity, fidelity and unselfish devotion to the public good, the University of Chicago, upon the recommendation of the University Senate, admits you to the degree of Doctor of Laws of the University."

One of the greatest land rushes in the history of Western America is expected at the Land Office in Los Angeles in June, when a million acres, reaching from Mojave to Colorado River, will be thrown open to entry. Already the local land office is receiving 200 letters of inquiry daily, coming from every State in the Union. One writer says that he his intending to settle a colony of 10,000 ranchers if he can locate "on the ground floor" of the agricultural sections along the river.

The New York Times" is not surprised that the belief that they have no market in America prevents many English firms from exhibiting at St. Louis. It suggests, however, that it might be to their advantage if they would show their goods distinctly labelled with the prices at which they can sell them now, and also with the prices at which they could sell them but for the tariff. "That might be objected to by the authorities, but it would be only fair to our guests and to the consumers at home." It is noted that, at the banquet given to Governor Francis on his return from his campaign on behalf of the Fair, Mr. Folk, the circuit attorney, was not among the invited guests. It was to Mr. Folk that the recent investigation of municipal corruption at St. Louis was mainly due.

For the year commencing April 1 there was granted to members of the building trade in and near Colcago an increase in wages at the rate of one and a half million dollars a year. It is the largest increase in this line that has ever been given. Owing to rises in wages and price of material, the cost of construction is now 25 to 30 per cent. more than two years ago. During the first three months of 1903 the permits issued were for eleven and a half million dollars less than for the same time last year. The wage paid to carpenters and bricklayers is now 60 cents an hour.

Just now the most active centre of reform in New York is the Police Department, where General Green continues to make things lively for the old gang. Now and then, however, he discovers the limitations of his powers. The other day, for instance he was obliged to allow the retirement on a pension of a man concerning whom the surgeons testified that he suffered from permanent disability, due to asthma, obesity, and varicose veins, contracted in the line of duty, General Green remarked that he could not see how a member of the force could contract obesity in the line of duty, but he could not go behind the finding of the surgeons. The latest topic of interest in the department is the introduction of the London method of dealing with the traffic at street-crossings. At the most difficult crossings in the city both vehicles and passengers have hitherto been left to take their own course, with the exception of occasional help offered by the police to ladies and invalids. On the whole, the scheme of directing traffic first north and south for a few minutes and then east and west has been well received, but General Greene has been criticised in some quarters for his tactlessness in introducing this English method on St. Patrick' Day!

Every now and then there comes to light from some obscure corner of the Union a veritable curiosity of colonisation. Particulars have lately been published of a settlement of Waldenses in the North Carolina hills. It consists of about 250 persons, who have converted 3,000 acres of barren hill country into profitable fields. On land that their neighbours told them would not produce what they grow fifteen to twenty bushels an acre. Their vineyards contain from 2,000 to 3,000 vines. They have established a Presbyterian Church, which is connected with the Synod of North Carolina. Their emigration from their native Alpine valleys is due partly to overcrowding and partly to the French tariff on cattle. There are also small Waldensian settlements in Utah and Missouri.

A new club has just been established in New York which has for one of its features an uninterrupted service for twenty-four hours a day every day in the year. Its founders have been struck by the commonplace of this practice and that of Tennyson's brook, and have consequently named it the Brook Club. It is also peculiar in its method of acquiring new members. To belong to the Brook a man must receive an invitation offered voluntarily and without any knowledge on his part that his name has ever been considered.

A New York tobacconist issues the following advertisement: "Solentus have reproduced

PURELY PERSONAL.

SIR CHARLES EDMUND ISHAM, of Lamport Hall, the representative of one of the oldest historic Northamptonshire families, who died lately at the ripe age of eighty-three, was exceptionally well read, gifted with many accomplishments, of a transparently kind and simple nature, an admirable host, a sympathetic landlord, generous to a fault, and yet at the same time remarkable for eccentricities of thought and belief which gained in strength as years went on. Sir Charles was born in 1819, succeeded his brother, Sir Justinian Vere Isham, as tenth baronet in 1846, and married in the following year Emily, daughter of a distinguished judge, the Right Hon. Sir John Vaughan. For over fifty years, until his wife's death in 1898, Sir Charles and Lady Isham rarely left their beautiful and quiet home in Northamptonshire, save for an annual visit to their seat in North Wales. There was the most absolute and devoted attachment between Sir Charles and Lady Isham, and after her death he lost most of his interest in Lamport, and made it over to his nephew and heir, residing with one of his two married daughters at Horsham, where he died.

Sir Charles was no mean musician and had a wonderfully correct ear. He was in the habit, until near the close of his life, of accompanying the piano in the music-room of his own house on the cornet, and simply by ear. It says much for his powers that he was able to do this on such an instrument without maddening his musical guests. He was always in tune and time, and his efforts were rather agreeable than the reverse. He was also a proficient with the flute, the fife and the drum. Another accomplishment was that of being an excellent decorative designer with a keen sense of colour. One of his favourite occupations was illuminating marginal designs; his skill in this direction mingled with a certain subtle sense of humour, would have made him an invaluable occupant of a mediæval monastery. He produced a variety of rhymed stories, narratives, and legends richly illustrated in colour, which were sold for charitable purposes. The best known of these was the Tyrant of the Cuchullin Hills.

The British Vegetarian Society was started in the year of Sir Charles's marriage, and for more than half a century he was one of the most consistent and enthusiastic of its associates. Various kinds of nuts were his favourite food. Though keeping a liberal table for his friends, whose flesh eating capacities he regarded with scarcely veiled contempt, he never felt the slightest inclination to abandon his rigid creed. On the anniversary of his twenty-fifth wedding-day, the abstemious baronet entertained six of his old friends at dinner. They subjected him to a good deal of jovial ridicule as to his own diet. Sir Charles simply said: Never mind, I shall outlive you all. And when his golden wedding came round in 1897, he reminded various of his acquaintances that all the six scoffers were dead.

An M. A. P. contributor, who well knew and keenly appreciated the many lovable qualities of the vegetarian baronet, tells me that he was stopping at Lamport Hall in the golden wedding year, when a drive was proposed to the interesting little town of Rothwell. On nearing it, Sir Charles suddenly stopped the carriage, sprang from it as rapidly as a lad, entered the gateway into a rich pasture field, and proceeded to gather a large supply of big white puff-balls which he had suddenly espied. He descanted for some time on their delicacy and nutrition, and the next morning slices were served up fried for breakfast. Most of the house party, out of politeness tried them, but all save the host, who ate them with gusto, seemed to find them insipid and leathery.

Sir Charles Isham always declared, and latterly stated in print, that with the exception of Christianity, the most important movements on record are vegetarianism and modern spiritualism, or psychic science. Anything that was of the nature of the occult, or promised a revelation of the unseen world, or manifested real or pretended phenomena of an inexplicable character, strongly appealed to his sensitive nature. If the visitors' book of Lamport Hall for the last half century could be printed, it would be shown that almost every spiritualistic medium of evil or good repute sojourned there for a time. Sir Charles's simple faith in such matters was proof against exposures that convinced others of his household.

In earlier life he was a firm believer in the healing virtues of mesmerism. Healing by the Hand and Will, exemplified by Mr. Capern, during a residence at Lamport, was published by Sir Charles Isham in 1862. Mr. Capern was a well-known professional mesmerist of the day, and Sir Charles was so struck with the success of his method is that he invited him to Lamport Hall in 1861, for a stay of six months. In this small book, particulars, with names and addresses, of thirteen cases of healing from various disorders, that occurred in the immediate neighbourhood, are set forth in detail, from violent toothache to more serious maladies.

Sir Charles's spiritualistic faith led him into very strange beliefs. After his wife's death he published, in 1899, a half-crown book entitled Emily, now withdrawn from circulation. Much of it consists of tender appreciations from himself and his many friends of the merits of her thoughtful and devoted life, but much is of an autobiographical and weired description. Various portents preceded Lady Isham's death, such as the howling of her black Pomeranian dog, the entry into the house of a snake, the ringing of an untouched bell, and the fall of a great tree. All these are described in homely rhyme, and quaintly illustrated.

In this book are some strange soi-disant messages from the world beyond, which the late baronet believed to be genuine. In 1876, when wrapt up in the consideration of occult phenomena, he was frequently visited by a materialised form named Lenore Fitzwarren. She wrote various letters in his pocket-book. In one of these, given at length, Lenore told him. I am now residing temporarily in Jupiter, and am very happy, though thoroughly under the dominion of King Saul, who is ruling power there. He is teaching me to fly gracefully, and he says I am not a very troublesome pupil, except that I drop my feathers about, and that is, of course, disagreeable. After a silence of more than twenty years, Lenore again opened up communication with Sir Charles Isham, writing (of course through a medium)—No: I didn't dream I was flying. We do fly, dear, in certain spheres: but I have got higher, and now have no wings. Your dear lady has met and spoken to me. She realises all now, and her words were: 'Oh Lenore! Then all this is really true.' But we are in different spheres, and meet as the trees bend one to another when too rough a gale blows in the aspen leaf.

The Little Duke of Leinster, as he has long been affectionately called in Ireland (rather inappropriately now that he has grown to be a tall stripling of sixteen), who is at present on his way home from South Africa, has a rather pathetic little life-history of his own. Born heir to the premier Irish dukedom, marquisate, and earldom, and to a great estate in the richest part of Ireland, he had the misfortune to lose both his parents, within two years of one another, in his early childhood; and he has, moreover, himself since babyhood shown signs of such delicacy of constitution as to be a source of constant anxiety to his family.

The young Duke's father, who was known as Lord Offaly during the long reign of his grandfather the fourth duke, died ten years ago when hardly over forty, and was soon followed to the grave by his lovely duchess, born Lady Hermione Duncombe, one of the beautiful daughters of Lord Feversham. The little peer, thus sadly and early orphaned, has half a dozen devoted uncles and as many aunts, of whom he is very fond. In a health-seeking voyage which he made last year to Australia he stayed with one of his uncles, Lord Charles, whose home is in the colony of Victoria. And his youngest aunt, Lady Nesta Fitz-Gerald, has been his companion in his recent travels in South Africa, and is now on her way home with him.

The Duke will be not a little distressed on his return to Ireland to see the havoc that the fierce gales of last month have wrought at Carton, his fine seat in Kildare, where he owns some forty thousand acres. Many hundreds of noble trees have been uprooted or smashed across; and the young owner's only consolation—a poor one—will be to feel that he is not alone in misfortune, for other Irish landowners, Lord Meath, Lord Mayo, and Lord de Vesci, have also been terrible sufferers. Carton is a stately mansion, with its classic front and supporting wings, and the park and gardens are fine and beautifully kept up, though, perhaps, they have been landscape-gardened rather to excess. Near by is the great Catholic college of Maynooth, between which and the Protestant house of Fitz-Gerald there has been for generations an unbroken and traditional friendliness.

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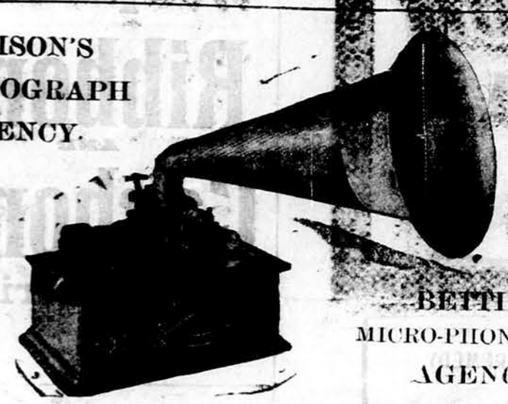

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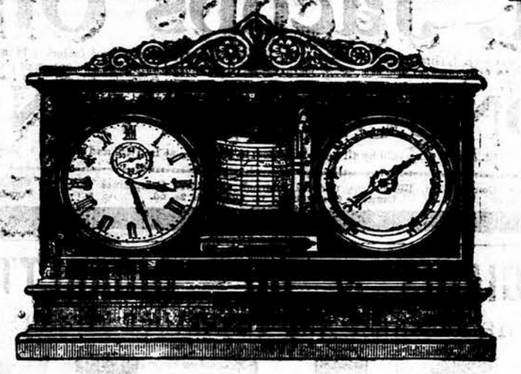

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